ANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
MBAY GAZETTE."
IS
HE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 55,989.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
28th June	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA.....	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipping to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. ..Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... "	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool "	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... "	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... "	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... "	605	957
Bombay to New York .... "	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... "	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

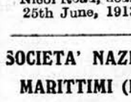
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Cons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka.....1695 Thurs. 26th June. 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....3185 Friday 27th June ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 26th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Fundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3419	" 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
25th June, 1913.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia....	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913.
A steamer	6000....		20th Aug. 1913.
A steamer	6000....		17th Sept. 1913.
A steamer	6000....		15th Oct. 1913.
A steamer	6000....		12th Nov. 1913.
A steamer	6000....		10th Dec. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 495 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years fro m.....	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations; for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	493	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INEXCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	11th July 1913.

For further particulars apply to—

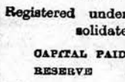
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.



THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umtali.. 3500 10th July, 1913

Fares Rs. 350 to Rs 380.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..Rs. 8,00,000
30th April, " ....Rs. 24,00,000
31st July " ....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " ....Rs. 100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

No. 1 Model Royal.

THE instantaneous popularity of this model has led to the sale of over **100,000** during the comparatively short time it has been on the market. The Royal Typewriter Company will continue to manufacture this model to meet the requirements of buyers who wish to purchase a high-class Modern Visible Writing Machine, WITHOUT "FRILLS," at a low price.

Their Booklet, "Prominent Royalist," shows that they have sold their No. 1 Models to the largest and most experienced buyers of Typewriters throughout the United Kingdom.

This Typewriter is strong and simple in construction, and, as a Manifolder and Stencil Cutter, it is only equalled by their No. 5 Model.

Consider its many Advantages:
Perfect Visible Writing, Permanent Alignment.
Standard Key Board. Light and Velvety Touch. Great Speed.

No. 1 Model with 10 in. Carriage ... } Rs. 275.
Base Board and Cover ... ...
☞ Leather Travelling Case ... ... " 40.

Send for "ROYAL" Literature, with complete description.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SJOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

☞WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA
BRANCHES :—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

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SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

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Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS.

There is no need to recommend the last part of

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The marvels of Science.

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MAX'S HONEYMOON.

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AND EVERY EVENING,

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SENSATIONAL DANCES.
by the celebrated Jackovlews, the famous Russian Trio, praised by Press and Public.

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The Most Startling and Realistic Pictures of a Railway Accident ever Filmed.
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EVERY SCENE CONTAINS A REAL SENSATION.
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PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
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HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
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SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
Price Re. 1 each.
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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
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THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
1913

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANKNIGRAH PILLS
ARE
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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.
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GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
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Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER REQUIRED, by European Company. Quick and accurate at figures. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to Box No. 136 care of "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED, for European concern, must be competent with practical experience and furnish guarantee for Rs 2,000. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of recent testimonials, state salary, and when available to "TALLY", Box No. 97, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.—APPLICANTS for employment, whole or spare time. Those experienced in Commcerial Correspondence preferred, but this is not absolutely essential. Remuneration about Rs. 100 p. m. to start with. Apply Box No. 35, "Bombay Gazette."

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ONE OR TWO GENTEEL CANVASSERS REQUIRED, for house to house work in Bombay, Parsees preferred. Apply stating experience, salary wanted and full particulars to Box No. 91, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

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KULU FRUIT SEASON.

BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SALES BY

BENNETT [illegible]
[No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.]

AUCTION SALE OF

Messrs. BENNETT and Co[illegible] DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th [illegible] by Public Auction, at their rooms [illegible] Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) [illegible] order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Currim and Co. 185 cases of Hosiery consisting of coloured chadis, shirts, undershirts, socks, towels, etc., etc. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, at Hornby Road or to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Mill property, known as the Saraswati Mills, Limited, consisting of Land, Mill Buildings, Plant and Machinery, situate at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. M. N. Hogg and Hurgowandas Mulchand, the Liquidators of the Saraswati Mills, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable Mill premises and Machinery, known as Saraswati Mills, Limited.

The Mill is in full working order and is being carried on by the Liquidators by whom it will be sold as a going concern (exclusive of book debts and outstandings) and the purchaser at the sale, in addition to the purchase price bid by him for the Mill premises, Land and Machinery, shall take over and pay for, at a valuation to be made as mentioned in the conditions, the liquid assets of the Mill and shall have the benefit of, and be responsible for, all uncompleted contracts and orders.

The immoveable property consists of an area of about 33,620 square yards on the West of Sopari Bagh Road, running back to the G.I.P. Railway, and bounded on the South by the Jacob Sassoon Mill, about 4,006 square yards, bearing New Survey Nos. 3—2552 and 4—2556 is of Foras tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 6-6-0 the remainder bearing New Survey No. 1—2563 is of Toka tenure, subject to a yearly payment of Rs. 155-14-10 to Government.

The Buildings on the land consist of one large 2-storied mill building, containing 21,500 ring spindles and preparatory machinery, one 50ft. by 80ft. mixing room, one store room, one large fireproof godown with manager's bungalow on the top, two large non-fireproof godowns, one large office building, two waste sheds, one small store godown, one time-keeper's office and one mechanic's shop.

The Mill is fully equipped with up-to-date machinery by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Brooks and Doxeys, Hitherington and Sons, and Howard, and Bullough and other well-known makers.

A detailed description of the Land, Buildings and Machinery will be found in the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers or Liquidators or the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who will also produce a plan of the property to any intending purchaser. Orders to view the premises can be obtained from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, and crockery, dining table, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, one rosewood cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, meat safe, cloth and gown presses, etc., etc. The property of the late Mr. C. P. Miller.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 white Arab horse, 15 hands, goes well in harness.
1 Jafrabadi cow with calf.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th June, 1913.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan line steamer Clan Leslie, 4,499 tons, Captain C. W. Henderson, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Bome, 1899 tons Captain Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Rutterglen, 2742 tons, Captain W. Gay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with a general cargo and explosives.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 23rd June 1913, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Sufferin ..Comdr Healey ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Pallinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman ..R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 24.

Blake .....2396 Hill... .....W A & G & Co
V. D. 15 Barjora...1908 Cammack . M M & Co
Carthusian .. ..4576 Davies..... .....T M & Co
City of Agra... 3093 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Circassia...4815 Osborne ...W and A G and Co
City of Athens...3511 Knaut .....K N and Co
City of Lahore.....4471 Mc Fee...K N and Co
Jumra.....764 Barbaridge... .....M M & Co
Pandolo.....3197 Questa.....Venice...S N Co
Dilmmoor.....2290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Elswick Hall.....2159 Berlin .. ...Port Said .. Ralli Brothers
Elavi..... ..1604 Hughes..... .....T M & Co
Fort Templar...4602 Kendall ..K Nixon and Co
Gowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Gunson Maru...2938 Yamamota.....O S Kaisha
Glanderitdoo.... 2441 Parker .....J M and Co
Gposron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Harmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Mahronda .....4921 Armstrong ...K N and Co
Minian .....4068 Williams .....W & A G & C
Norfolk .....Buchley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Renwick .....M M & Co
Pultzglen....2742 Gay..... .....K N and Co
Somers.....3169 Burns...W and A G and Co
Schwanzenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Angola ..... 3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Tel elte...2332 Vine Aden...5-7 P & O Co
Vaed..... ..157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ltd
Yingo Maru ...3614 Okhuma ...N Y Kaisha
Yamu ....1912 Murison...S Wallace and Co
Yellore ...2168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Zirawa.....2176 Owen ... .M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. JUNE 24.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Subadar .....3987 Crabbin .....T M & Co
2 Chakrata...3511 Smith ..Antwerp.....25 6 M M and Co
3 Muttra...2935 Cooley...Rangoon . 28-16 ... M M & Co
4 Cairnross ...2516 Hyslop... Antwerp...28-6 T M & Co
5 Talybee .....2041 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
6 Rotenfels ...3590 Goose ..Hamburg ..28-6 W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...3627 Heipers ..Karachi..22-6 W & A G & Co
9 City of London...5693 Whith ..K N & Co
10 & 11 Assaye...4359 Coldwell P and O Co
12 & 13 India ...Talbot ...London.... ..23-6 .. P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....959 Penny..... .....M M and Co
15 Aviemoor...2382 Koepod ..Bankura...1905 Whytehead...M M and Co
16 Capri ....2717 Portunato.....Rotine M W D D
Barara .....717 Feathers ....S W and Co H W P D
Indravati ... .573 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Jonani... .....552 Valiji .....Bo S N Co
Labatmadi...524 Samsoodin .....Bo S N Co H W V D
Dwarka ....759 Moxon .....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Rutterglen ...	Gay	M'brough May 3
	Bome	Younger ...	R'goon, June 13

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Koromna	Parkies ...	Dunkirk
	Rysbergen ..	Burger.....	Calcutta
	M'vernRange.	Foxworthy .	Calcutta

The steamer Clan Leslie, Captain Henderson, obtained portclearances yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Assaye for China ect.
,, Schwarzenfels for Hamburg.
,, Persia for Trieste etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B. I. N. Co's steamer "Nouralia," left Marseilles, homeward, on the evening of the June 21. The same Co's. steamer "Colaba," arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the June 22.

The Clan Line Co,s steamer "Clan Sinclair," left Suez on the evening of the June 21.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer "Massilia" homeward bound arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Sicilia," from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Trieste," left Trieste on the 21st instant, and is due here via Karachi about the 15th and 16th July.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—1,000 cwts wheat, B Sanday and Co.

City of Athens s—138 bales wool, H E G Mahomed and Son ; 13,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 40 cwts dry colour, D Hurpal.

Circassia s—35 cwts iron plates New Mofussil and Co ; 21,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 109 bales wool, D Nagji ; 229 cwts groundnuts oil cakes J M Billimoria and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia —4,950 cwts mussoor, 5,000 wheat, Ralli brothers, 368 cwts staves in shooks, 180 cwts hogsheads in shooks, 150 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—110 bales cottonfly, K Misram and Co.

Clan Cumming s—25,560 cwts wheat Ralli Bros ; 600 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—700 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

Yeddo s—4,260 lbs. casein, J Rockfeller and Co ; 100 casks goat skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—14 cases opium, P and O S N Co ; 28 bales cow hides, V Esmail and Co ; 28 bales cow hides, 18 bales sheep and goat skins, R N Kooka ; 2 bales woolen carpets, G P Stavridas and Co ; 440 cwts chutneys, N K Jassawala ; 126 bales goat and sheep skins, 12 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 3-4 cwts ivory H Rawjee ; 12 bales cow hides A and E H Mahomed.

Clan Cumming s—240 cwts hoops Jeena and Co ; 242 bales hemp, R Muncherji.

Mahronda s—591 cwts kurdee-eed, 501 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—55 bales cottonfly K'Vishram and Co ; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Romera s—35,800 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 13,000 cwts rapeseed, 11,060 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Landrindod s—12,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 31,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Clarissa Radcliffe s—2,500 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros,

Hindoo s—85 27 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—605 bales cotton' Prier de Saone and Co ! 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1200 linseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,651 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wachtfel s—175 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Cairuross s—174 cwts gingelly seed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfel s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 28 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer.

Lendenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 55 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 105 cwts gum arabic, R Damji and Co.

Persia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 67 bales cotton, S. Byramji.

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—55 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SYRA.

Nippon s—50 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—315 cwts Turmeric, R Damji and Co.

Luzon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

Shinyo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nippon s—8 bales cotton twist, I David.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders.)

City of Agra s—106000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton. H Nensey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

Luzon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 200 cwts poppy seed, Besho and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Shinyo Maru s—500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 2000 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 400 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Shinyo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shinyo Maru s—650 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

Assaya s—550 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton. E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 250 bales cotton twist C Bomanji and Co, 200 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co , 700 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shinyo Maru s—850 bales cotton twist. M B Kaisha.

Assaye s—750 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton. M B Kaisha 1200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons 250 bales cotton twist. C Bomanji and Co : 455 bales cotton twist, I David 700 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 800 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co 200 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

Steamer Circacia from Liverpool, Agent—W and A Graham and Co . 141 casks, tiles, 44 bags tiles broken, 45 boxes clocks, 185 drums caustic soda, 56 kegs 100 bags bicarl soda, 25 kegs soda crystals, 30 bags soda ash, 2 cases sulphuric acid, 8 barrels oil, 22 cases mineral oil, 159 barrels lubricating oil, 50 barrels rosin. 200 bundles yellow metal square 1,500 bundles 1 case buckets, 715 blds ale, 4 blds, 1,299 cases 2 casks whisky, 2 cases rum, 26 cases wine, 35 cases gin, 10 casks cylinder oil, 25 kegs grease, 10 boxes fish, 3 cases 1 keg 12 casks nails. 15 cases glass plates 5 casks red lead, 81 cases, 68 kegs paints and colours, 25 barrels 10 crates 350 cask pitch and tar, 17 pkgs, 6 bales 11 cases, 26 coils cordage and rope, 14 cases confectionery, 32 cases 58 boxes provisions, 54 cases biscuits, 125 trusses 490 bales 59 casks paper, 2 cases 9 bales 1 truss twine, 22 cases soap toilet, 1,455 boxes 3 barrels 195 cases 112 drums soap, 151 drums 10 cases bleeching powder. 15 cases paraffin wax, 20 bales canvas, 3,330 cases, 1306 bales cotton goods, 273 cases cotton bleached, 754 bales 31 cases cotton goods grey, 21 cases, 36 bales dyed cotton goods, 41 cases printed cotton goods, 19 cases linnens goods, 6 cases linnens yarn, 4 bales cotton and linnens, 17 cases silk and cottons, 3 cases silk yarn, 2 cases waste silk, 27 cases 33 bales 2 trusses woolen goods, 23 cases, 15 bales woolens and cottons, 377 bales 163 cases cotton yarn, 8 bales jutes yarn, 23 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Clan Cumming from Cochin Agents—J Finlay and Co ; 1 crate soda bottles.

Steamer Assaya from Shanghai Agents—P and O S N Co ; 135 cases camphor, 49 cases salmon, 200 cases 6 boxes bangles, 4 peg glass beads, 33 bundles, gum benjamin, 108 coils rope, 602 bags betelnuts, 5 cheets cardamoms, 24 bags papper, 33 bags mitmegs, 3 pkgs paper, 1,050 cases cassia, 75 bags sugar candy, 4 cases perfumery, 50 cases wax, 248 bars silver, 5 cases cotton goods, 40 cases cotton yarn, 19 cases cotton and silk goods, 362 cases I box silk goods, 243 cases 336 bales 1 bundle silk raw, 72 cases silk yarn, 40 bales silk waste, 382 bundles 60 cases gingers, 1 case umbrellas, 602 cases 309 chests 35 half chest 73 pkgs tea, 2,416 pieces planks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON.—June 9, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain J. Morrison, R. A., of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—May 29, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of Major E. M. Taylor, 22nd Cavalry, F. F., of a son.

VANRENEN.—June 7, at Simla, to Major and Mrs. G. R. Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, a daughter.

DEATH.

HOLLWAY.—May 29, at Mozuffarpore Tirhoot, Harry F. Hollway, aged 57.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting at the Hospital, 6.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Salle Française : Lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier on Labiche, and performance of one of his comedies, 6-20 p.m.

Harwood Football League, Sherwood Foresters "A" vs. Bombay Athletics Co-operage, 5-45.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Restrain your anger and you will be happier for it.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s.s "India" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The following donations have been subscribed towards the proposed "Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund" :—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 45,650 ; the Hon'ble Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., etc., Rs. 30 ; Mr. Jamshedjee A Wadia, Rs. 100 ; Prof. Harold Mann, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Piroze C. Setna, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Rs. 15 ; Mr. N. H. Katrak, Rs. 5 ; proceeds of open air entertainment of 10th May 1913, Rs. 223-1 ; Wadia Trustees per Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 9,000, by instalments of Rs. 3,000 annually. Total Rs. 55,093-1-0.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March .....El Capitan .....Sousa
Melodies (from).....Count of Luxembourg .....Lehar
Intermezzo ...Hearts ease .....Macbeth
Valse ... ... .The Barcarolle.....Ferras
Three Dances to ... ...Nell Gwyn .. ..German
Grand Selection .....Faust .....Gounod

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wednes...	25	m 3 13	24 2
		3 31 a	26 4
Thurs ...	26	m 4 1	23 11
		4 9 a	25 11
Fri ...	27	m 4 55	23 10
		4 49 a	25 6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	25	m 8 44	19 1
		10 14 a	19 5
Thurs ...	26	m 9 29	19 10
		10 59 a	19 4
Fri ...	27	m 10 28	20 7
		11 51 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 19m
26 (Thursday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 19m
27 (Friday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 18th, 11h. 23-7m, p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10-8m. p.m. : New Moon, July 4th 10h 2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 7h. 7-2m m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of Rustomji Khaishedji, who sued a Mahomedan widow and others, for sums due for certain work carried out for the plaintiff. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the second and the thirddefendants.

Mr. Davar stated that the suit was filed for moneys due to the plaintiff for executing a contract for the erection of a building for the defendant. The defendant was the owner of the property, and she had not come to defend the suit. The second and the third were Marwaris, with whom the property was mortgaged. In the agreement the plaintiff had with the defendants it was stipulated that the second and the third defendant were to pay to the plaintiff, all the moneys certified as being due to him by the engineer of the building. The first defendant asked the plaintiff to do some extra work, and the second and the third defendent declined to pay it as they disputed the plaintiff's rates. The matter was referred to an arbitration, and the award was published, and, as a result, the plaintiff was to receive the balance of amount due, which had not been paid for the past two years. The two defendants wanted time which was granted to the extent of four months. Now they had come with a defence.

Mr. Davar submitted that the second and third defendants had no right to dispute the rates and the amount, and that they were "sitting now tight" over the money and would not pay. They had now come forward with the defence that the award was a bar to the suit. Their defence that they were no parties to the extra work done was absolutely false. They were bound to pay if the work carried out was to the satisfaction of the owner and the engineer.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the suit was brought by the plaintiff on an award in an arbitration between the plaintiff and the first defendant, and his clients had no hand in the matter. Therefore the suit against them could not be maintained. He would ask His Lordship to raise that issue and transfer the case to the long Causes List. The amount due to the plaintiff was nearly Rs. 7,500 of which more than Rs. 6 000 had already been paid.

Mr. Davar said that his client had raised the money from outside, and had to pay heavy rate of interest.

Mr. Talyarkhan wanted the accounts to be taken.

His Lordship directed the plantiffs to allow his accounts to be inspected by the second and third defendants, and adjourned the suit.

APPEAL COURT.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Bhoji Mahde Parab brought an action against Gangabhai kom Vithal, Bhikaji Naik and two others in which he applied for a declaration that certain land was the property of the plaintiff and for setting aside an auction-sale of the said land held on the 21st May 1910. He also prayed for the possession of the property. It was alleged that the land was purchased by him from Ramachandra and Vinayak Pandurang Naik on the 20th October 1906, and since then it had been in his possession. The first defendant obtained a decree against Ramachandra and others for maintenance, got the land attached, and sold it in a court auction-sale. It was purchased by the third defendant. The first defendant stated that the plaintiff was a friend of Ramachandra, against whom she had obtained a decree, and so the sale-deed put in by him was collusive and fraudulent; further that her decree was for maintenance and that the properly in the suit was burdened by her decree and that Ramachandra, in order to defeat her decree, had passed false mortgages and sales. The third defendant stated that he was a purchaser at a court-sale, and that the plaintiff made an application to set aside the attachment, which was dismissed. The sale was not binding on him as it had taken place after the passing of the decree.

The suit was heard by the Additional Subordinate Judge at Malwan, who, on the issues framed and on the rulings under the Transfer of Property Act, held that, in the absence of anything to show that the property in suit was specifically charged with the maintenance-decree obtained by the first defendant, that the plaintiff's purchase was valid. The evidence helped him to arrive at the opinion that the sale was "bona fide" and that adequate consideration had been given to Ramachandra. The Subordinate Judge therefore decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff.

The defendants appealed against the decree, and it was disposed of by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri, who stated that Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act was applicable to the suit, and that the recitals in the decree clearly showed that the first defendant described the whole property in which she intended that a charge of her maintenance should be declared. He therefore reversed the order of the lower Court and dismissed the plaintiff's suit, with all costs on him throughout.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Shingne, pleader, argued an appeal against the lower appellate Court's decree. After hearing the pleaders, their Lordships made an order, in which the decree of the lower appellate Court was set aside and in its place was substituted a decree allowing the plaintiff to recover the property in suit from the third defendant on condition that the plaintiff paid the third defendant the sum for which the property was put to sale. The appellant was ordered to bear his costs throughout.

CLAIM ON RELIGIOUS HOMES.

Vinayek Venkatraman Bhatta, a minor, sued by his administrator of property, Shrimant Ramachandra Bharathi Swami of Sri Ramachandrapur for the recovery of Rs. 5,799-9-4 from the property belonging to the defendant's maths or religious homes. The defendant was the religious head of the Hawik community in the district of Kanara. He had six religious homes in his charge and the incomes of all these maths were put together and treated as the common property of all the maths. His yearly income out of the immoveable property which was situated in north and south Kanara, Mysore and Coorg, was about Rs.11,298. The defendant resided at Ramchandrapur in the Mysore State. The defendant stated that he was an agriculturist within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and there was no necessity for his mathas to contract the debt. The First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff from the defendant's matha property the sum of Rs. 4,640-4-0 and costs by annual instalments of Rs. 2,000.

An appeal against the decree was disposed of by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, who set aside the lower Court's decree regarding the amount, and made an order to the effect that the defendant pay Rs. 401 as costs of the appeal.

LIGHT AND AIR BLOCKED.

Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday disposed of the suit, in which Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam claimed from Kapurchand Mohanji damages and prayed for an injunction in respect of certain alterations to a building of the defendant.

The plaintiff was the owner of a large house in Jakeria Musjid-road. It consisted of a ground floor and five upper stories. The defendant's property lay in the south of the plaintiff's, and on it formerly stood a building consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor, the roof of which came above the first floor windows of the plaintiff's house. In 1912 the defendant proposed to make certain alterations. The plaintiff being apprehensive that his ancient lights would be interfered with sent a notice to the defendant, who replied through his solicitors that the alterations to his building would not interfere with any rights of the plaintiff. After inspecting the defendant's plan, the plaintiff again sent a notice to the defendant to which no reply appears to have been given. As a consequence, the suit was filed in July 1912 and an interim injunction was obtained by the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said that there was no dispute regarding the ground floor windows, and as regards the third floor windows he was satisfied that the defendant's new building would not materially interfere with the light now enjoyed by them.

After going into the evidence, his Lordship held that there would be no difference between the light and air which were enjoyed through the plaintiff's first floor windows at the time, when the old building existed.

With regard to the second floor window, his Lordship was of opinion that they enjoyed full light over the roof of the defendant's old house and that, therefore, they were entitled to receive full light which would be materially affected by the new house. As the building has not been erected, his Lordship thought that the rights of the plaintiff could be protected without seriously incommoding the defendant by ordering him to set back the parapet wall.

His Lordship passed a decree accordingly. Plaintiff was given all costs up to the date of the filing of the written statement, after which he was to get half his costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Davar, on the original side yesterday, heard a number of short causes, among them being the following :—

IN SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Munsiff appeared on behalf of Narsingdaj Jodhram, a firm of commission agents, who sued Baburam Rodhamal and others of Ferozepur, for their dues in settlement of their accounts.

Counsel stated that the accounts between the parties were made up in November 1909, when there was a balance to the credit of the Defendant. Subsequent dealings considerably changed the position that, at the end of October 1910, even after the payment of Rs. 5,000, in August of that year, there was a further balance of Rs. 5,717. With the business increasing, delay of payment and interest, the defendants at the end of November 1912 stood indebted to the plaintiffs to the amount of Rs. 18,976 with interest at the rate of 7½ as per cent per mensem.

After recording the evidence of the munnim of the plaintiffs, His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed and for costs thereof.

CLAIM ON YARN.

Nagardas Dhalcharam was sued by the Akola Mid India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, the selling agents of the Company, for a sum due as a price of yarn supplied to the defendant. Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, who appeared for the plaintiffs stated that by a contract made on the 4th of August 1910 between the parties it was agreed by the defendants to take from the plaintiff 100 bales of No. 11 yarn at 6½ as per tonr Delivery was for October of the same year. They supplied 60 bales, but owing to a certain contention of the defendant for late delivery he was allowed a concession of Rs. 1,000 which he accepted. The whole amount due amounted to nearly 7,000, out of which the defendant had by part payments made up all but Rs. 1717-7-0. With interest on that amount at 12 per cent. per annum the debt rose to Rs. 2,335, the amount of the present claim.

The defendant was not present, neither was he represented.

His Lordship, after hearing evidence for the plaintiffs, decreed for the amount, with interest at 9 per cent, and with costs thereof.

REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY.

Dhakoobai, a widow, and another, sued Idon Khoomaji and another for the redemption of certain property at Lower Colaba, which was in the latter's possession, being the legal representatives of Rajah Kolajt and Co. with whom it was mortgaged.

Mr. Moos, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the property was mortgaged in 1882 to Raja Kolajee and Co., which was a partnership firm having four members. The firm ceased to exist, and the partners had one by one died, and the defendants were their legal representatives. The mortgage of 1882 was for Rs. 400, and another mortgage for Rs. 600 was made in 1896. The plaintiffs stated that they had from time to time paid sums due on the mortgage, and, since the death of the partners in 1906, the property had come into their possession. The suit was a decree for the declaration of the property to be theirs, and for the return of the mortgage and title deeds.

His Lordship passed a decree to that effect, and further directed that, in case of failure to return the deeds as ordered, the Propronotory would be ordered to serve the notice.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE.

At a meeting of the Parsee Justices of Bombay to elect a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of Mr. Shapurji Jivaji deceased, Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama, was elected by a large Majority. The other candidate was Mr. J.M. Cursetji.

It is suggested that the Indian Universities should inaugurate Railway Technical classes and arrange for a series of lectures by railwaymen possessing the necessary qualifications and experience. In the first instance it is suggested the scheme might be confined to general lectures on—Railway Management; Railway Transportation; Railway Economics ; Railway Rates ; Railway Accounts ; Railway Storekeeping.

THE POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

BUNNELL SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS.

Judgment was given yesterday by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged R. H. Bunnell, formerly an assistant in Messrs. Treacher and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of three different sums of money, namely Rs. 238, Rs. 519 and Rs. 150, belonging to the firm and said to have been received during the months of April and May 1912.

Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., conducted the prosecution, and Mr. H. A. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The magistrate said that it was found from the evidence of Mr. Hockeday, the general manager of the firm, that the accused's duties were confined to the office in passing receipts and signing ordinary correspondence. It was also stated by the same witness that the cashier used to take registered letters either to the accused or to the general manager. Two receipts, one for Rs. 238 from the Accountant-General, Alwar State, and another for Rs. 519 from the Risaldar of the 1st Regiment stationed at Jodhpur, were passed by the accused, but the amounts were not credited in the books of the firm. His Worship observed that the defence tried to suggest that the accused signed the receipts inadvertently with several others which were brought to him and that he might have signed them without referring to the cash book. The evidence adduced by the prosecution was not inconsistent with this theory of negligence on the part of the accused. His Worship therefore gave the accused the benefit of the doubt on the first item of the charge.

As regards the second charge, the ledger-keeper gave evidence that the accused had asked him to prepare a post-dated bill for the Risaldar of the Jodhpur State at the time of his departure. The magistrate disbelieved the accused's statement that he gave no such instructions to the clerk. In regard to the third item of the £10 note, the accused's statement was that it was given him in part payment of his salary was also disbelieved. It was proved that he had cashed this cheque at Watson's Hotel. The magistrate therefore convicted the accused on the two remaining items.

Before passing sentence, Mr. Sullivan stated that the accused had a previous conviction at Calcutta, when he was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Vicaji said that 12 years had passed since that conviction, and the accused had been showing good conduct since then. Moreover, he had been in custody for the last four months, and Mr. Vicaji asked the the Court to be lenient with him.

The magistrare sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

DUST NUISANCE.

DESIRABILITY OF CLEANSING BOMBAY STREETS.

The Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation on the desirability of cleansing the streets of Bombay more quickly and thoroughly than they are done at present :—

"I have the honour to state that the desirability of cleansing the streets more quickly and thoroughly by the rapid removal of dust which is a source of nuisance in the dry weather and causes mud when there is rain, has been under consideration for some time. The substitution of mechanical for hand labour will allow of the roads being cleaned more quickly of all litter which can at the same time be carried away, instead of being deposited in carts, the movements of which are necessarily slow. My attention was drawn by a member of the Corporation to a motor Vacuum Street Cleaner, the trial of which in the Town of Southport in England was described in the Sanitary Record of 20th December 1912. The account of these trials, which had already attracted the notice of the Executive Engineer, showed that it is claimed that the machine supplants the labour of 12 men—will revolutionize street-cleansing methods—and removes dust as speedily as it is formed and thus prevents the formation of mud.

The description of the machine is as follows :—

The apparatus consists of a complete 20-30 horse power four cylinder motor chassis to which is fitted a cylindrical sweeping roller and shell together with a large receiver immideately behind the sweeping cylinder and into this the sweepings and refuse of the roads are collected. The large cylindrical brush, which is 5 feet long and 52½ inches in diameter, is built up of 20 distinct small piassava brushes which are removeable and can be worn down to a few inches. This large brush revolves within a sheet iron shell in the opposite direction to the car wheels at a speed of 120 revolution per minute. The sweepings are carried round by the brushes and thrown into the receiver. The receiver contains two, three or more separate boxes which can be quickly and easily emptied into a dust proof receptacle behind. As the revolving brush has a circumferential speed of 4,950 feet per minute, the refuse is well compressed and the receiver can hold about 2 tons of material. The back portion of the receiver has a hinged door which when dropped down rests on the ground and forms an inclined platform for removing collecting boxes. The boxes have three small wheels on the bottom and can be removed when full with the greatest ease. The area swept by the machine is approximately 24,000 sq. yds. per hour of service and the machine performs the work without causing any dust and without damaging the road surface. It is the invention of an Italian and is in use in several Continental Cities, and its trial at Southport is stated to have been thoroughly successful.

The Executive Engineer thinks, and I agree with him, that the machine will be very useful in Bombay and should prove absolutely economical in working, considering the difficulty of getting satisfactory labour at present. I would, therefore, recommend that one should be purchased for trial in Bombay. Messrs. J. and P. Hill, Ordnance Works, Sheffield, who have bought all the right for the manufacture and sale of the machine quote £1,000 i.e. Rs. 15,000 as the price of the machine delivered F.O.B. English Port. It is estimated that an additional amount of Rs. 2,000 will be required for freight and other charges. Notwithstanding the recent considerable expenditure in street improvement and town cleansing, I think this additional expenditure should be undertaken and I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 17,000 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purchase of the machine"

BAD ECZEMA ALL OVER CHILD'S HEAD

Breaking Out Scabbed Over. Would Bleed and Discharge Until Spread All Over Head. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

6, Maypole Sq., Alconbury, Hunts, Eng. —"My little boy Vincent had a bad form of eczema all over his head for ten months. He used to scratch it until he made it bleed, then it scabbed over and began to spread round his neck and round to his other ear. It would bleed and discharge until it spread all over his head. I was given a box of ——— ointment and had to wash the head with soft soap every night and morning and cover it with the ointment and sew white rags all over it like a cap. The poor child would scratch outside the rags and it would then discharge and the rags would stick to his head.

"It got no better at all, then a friend sent me a tin of Cuticura Ointment and a tablet of Cuticura Soap, so I started with them. By the third morning the scales were nearly all off. I kept on washing his head with the Cuticura Soap and spreading the Cuticura Ointment on each morning until I used up one tin. I sent for another and before I had used half of that his head was as clear as it could be from sores and new

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23. BOMBAY, June 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74	1-8	
3 do. Rented.	83 3-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 3-4		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	59		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-4	1-4	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.	3 3-8		1-8
do, 7 day Market Loans	1 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 6,900 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·74-·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·65 -10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·45	6·43	6·34
—·07	—·03	—·03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·23	6·17	6·14
—·00	—·00	—·08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·13	6·13	6·14	6·15
—·08	—·08	—·08	—·08

New York 11 a.m., July 12·01, Oct. 11·49.
New York official Noon call July 12·02 Oct. 11·41.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·38, Oct. 11·47.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·30—10

Futures—Month of July 12·00
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·42
Declined owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 12 9-16 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12·38—03
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·09—08
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months — ... .
Do. Name of Ports — ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 5-3—1-8
Do. Months ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi 37 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Month — ... June-July.
London—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,600,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Bailett o Russo ... Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS

BAPESEED—

Yellow Sarepore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51+1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 3-4+1-4
Do. Months — ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports. Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47+1-4
Do. Months — ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 44+1-2
Do Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 5-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
London—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...42 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Sellers

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-14-0
July-Aug.—Hull—Done and Buyers.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 95-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 8 1-2+1d.
June-July—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £78
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8
Standard Copper G M B ...£62 7-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Tola," "Sigrun," "Colaba."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) 13 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... } Neglected.
Months of Shipments ... }
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers. 9 7 3-4—1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Closed steady. Closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 8 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
Java Sugar.—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [June 24TH 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st & 22nd June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	61	70,076
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	77	92,880

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913 4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 12th June 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June 6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 18 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for bank remittance, but private bills are very scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.
	...15th Aug
Do; do Francs	...10 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai "	...196
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and 96 for the near settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96	0 0
Settlement	... " 95	15 0
2nd "	... " 95	15 0 to 95 14 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 26 3-4 and 27 1 16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 58. The local market opened at 68 ex duty for cash and the settlement and has remained steady with a small business doing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 9
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereign Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... "	68 0 0
1st Settlement	... "	68 0 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	77 6 0
1st Settlement March	... "	77 6 0
2nd Settlement	... "	77 8 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

PRIVATE :—" Our private estimate of the condition is 83·2."

GRUNING :—" Declined owing to natural re-action, a good deal of speculative cotton having been pressed for sale owing to continued fine weather."

WELD AND Co :—" Liverpool :—Poor market, Continent selling ; local traders selling. Long liquidation continues. New York :—Market small but steady. Crop accounts are favourable."

MELLOR AND FENTON.—"Crop prostects could hardly be better. There is no support in the market. We advice selling."

FRANK TRAPNER :—" Crop prospects are very good. Bulls selling out their purchases. We advice selling."

PRIVATE :—" New York market will not decline much further. American spinners stocks on 1st June 1,5000,000 bales."

The decline in the home markets continues and is due to a natural reaction on profit taking after the late rise and to continued fine weather. Possibly we may go a little lower but we do not anticipate a further material decline. The local market is weaker in sympathy with home advices and owing to favourable rains in the Berars, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Karhiawar Deccan and Central India. Prices are easier all round, but the volume of business passing both in forward and ready is very moderate. Many operators are awaiting developments at home.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Food M. G Broach	... Rs. 230	Mar.
G. G. H. C. Bengals	... " 240	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 294	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	254	do
do. Bengal	... 240-1	do
Good Scwginee Dharwar	... 273	do
Good M G Coompta	... 282	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 276	do
Good F. G. Westerns	... 269	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 287	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Strong (?)
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·44	6·43	6·34
—·01	unchgd	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·24	6 17	6 13
unchgd	unchgd	—·01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 13	6 13	6 13
—·01	—·01	—·01

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7	8 0 B.T.
September	... " 8	7 3 B.T.
May 1914	... " 8	14 9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7	14 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8	14 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	" 8	8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED. —

Tone—Quiet.

Black Kutal ...	" 49	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	" 65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	" 63	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	8 0 B.T

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35	8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 51	8 "

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quiet :—

June—September	... Rs. 8	3 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5	5 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept,	" 5	13 3 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5	11 3 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		4,710
Bank of India ...		68 1-4
Eastern Bank ...		87
Indian Specie ...		65 1-4

MILLS.

David ...	530
Fazulbhai ...	540
Kohinoor ...	797 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	3,210
New Great Eastern ...	247 1-2
Standard ...	1,405
Sun Mill ...	127 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Bombay S N Ordy "	230
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,470
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20 1-4
Treacher and Co ...	520
Tata Iron and Stl Co Pre. ...	174
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Pref.	710

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Dholka ...	138
Tapti Valley ...	595

TWO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	... 6,892	bales.
Wheat ...	... 54,361	cwts.
Linseed ...	... 33,494	"
Rapeseed ...	... 8,420	"
Gingellyseed	... 1,514	"
Poppyseed ...	... 2,750	"
Groundnuts ...	... 1,291	"
Castorseed ...	... 5,920	"
Rice ...	... 2,698	"
Myrabollams ...	... 586	"
Cottonseed ...	... 4,493	"
Mowrasced ...	... 2,700	"
Gram ...	... 11 912	"
Joowar ...	... 26	"
Maize ...	... Nil	
Barley ...	... 524	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·30—10
Future Cotton at New York July ...	12·00— 7
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·42—04
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures ...	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Lower and declined owing to favorable weather reports, later advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 9-16
Futare Cotton at New Orleans—July ...	12·38 — 3
Futare Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·49— 8
Future closing tone.— ...	... ..

LIVERPOOL, June 23.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	2,000
Coconada Fair Red —Ldn. O. I. F. ...	.....
Coconada Ginned —London O. I. F. ...	.....
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·35—10
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·71—5

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

June-July ...	...	6·45—11
July-Aug ...	...	6·43—12
Aug.-Sept ...	...	6·24—12
Sept.-Oct ...	...	6·23—11
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	6·17—11
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6 14— 9
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6·13— 9
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·13 — 9
Feb.-Mch. ...	...	6·14 — 0

MANCHESTER, June 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet with higher tendency—Shirting Dhootics are easier and less enquiry—Grey Shirtings medium are easier.

LONDON, June 23.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...June July—Ldn.	44 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....June-July—Antwerp ...	45 10 1-2 "
Do. La Plata ...June-July—Antwerp...	41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..June—	£24-7-6 "
do ... Aug.-Sept—	£23-15-0 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	4000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...June-July —Antwerp...	63 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal June-July—Hamburg	46 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	50 9 "
Do. Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship June-July—Dunkirk ...	51 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, June-July—Hull ...	£3-13 6 "
Do. Tone of Market at close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London.	.....

LONDON, June 23.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi June-July—London...	37 9 " Sellers.
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) June-July—London...	37 3 "
Do. Club No. 2 . June-July—London ...	37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi June-July—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady.
Do. South Australian ... May—37 9 "	
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. June-July—	35 6 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central (L'pool) ...	July 7 5 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports, ...	.....
Karachi Barley ...June-July— London—	24 4 1-2

LONDON, June 23.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...	Sellers. Aug. 9 5 3-4 "
German Beetroot, 89 per cent.	
F. O. B. H'burg, Oct-Dec	9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F India July-Aug.	12 5 1-4 "
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. India ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...	Nominal
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, June 23.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta June ...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi June...	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... June...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi June ..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi ...	.....
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	Nothing doing

LONDON, June 23

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	62	17	6
" Best English Selected.	71	5	0
" Braziers	78	0	0
" Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	19	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	201	0	0
Yellow Metal	6	13-16d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	10	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	0	0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	14	9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	18	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	19	0
Lead Pig English	21	7	6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady		
Silver, Spot	26	3-4	
" 2 months hence ...	27	1-16	
Tone of Market—	Quiet —	Quiet—No buyers	

LONDON, June 23.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	26 3-4
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	No buyers
Rentes 3 p. c. ex. div. ...	£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 87
Sterling loan	£ 87
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	3 1 4
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 3-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LONDON, June 23.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ...	89
Do. TN Spot July dely.	89
Do. TN Spot Aug. dely.	89
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot...	Steady
Do. do TN Futures	do

General Tone of Market— Market maintains a steady tone but business is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
June-July...	6·45	6·44
July-Aug....	6·43	6·42
Aug.-Sept...	6 34	6·33
Sept.-Oct....	6·23	6·22
Oct.-Nov....	6·17	6·16
Nov.-Dec....	6 14	6·13
Dec.-Jan....	6·13	6·12
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·13	6·12
Feb.-Mar....	6·14	6·13

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.

A man whose frequent long periods of sleep caused him to be known as Rip Van Winkle has died in mysterious circumstances at Bakewell, in Derbyshire. His name was Arthur Mann. He was fifty-four years of age, and a son of the late Dr. Julius Mann, a Derbyshire magistrate. He was found lying unconscious near the little River Lathkil, which flows through a vale that is one of the loveliest sights in the Peak district. His clothing was saturated, and at his side was a bottle containing a white mixture. He died shortly after his removal to Bakewell Workhouse Hospital. Mr. Mann, who was well educated and who had travelled extensively, was subject to attacks of catalypsy—a sudden suspension of sensation attended with rigidity of the limbs. Once when in America he was given up as dead. In April, while walking through Buxton, he was seized with a similar attack and was taken to the workhouse, where he remained asleep for many days, despite every effort to restore him. Recently he fell again under the spell. He engaged a bedroom for two nights and slept for a week. He then set out again—he was of a wondering disposition—and was found asleep by the roadside. The doctors have been puzzled by his case.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cum Divs
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	17.0
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1400
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	235
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabbatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 "	141
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	138
Central Provinces..	25		4 "	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 "	122

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	170
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanlus	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	8 p. c.	28
Badham Pile... ...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Trans. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	642½
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	204
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	940
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	230
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	28½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	50	10 p.c.	205 50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	183
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	375
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	855
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	71
Soundy and Co	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. O. Ld P.	75 150	85 150	... ...	98½ 214
Thacker and Co ...	80	80	...	173
Tephone Co	5(	50	30 p.c	218
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	65
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 80	520

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 31st May 1913, were Rs. 5,706 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 31st May 1913, Rs. 41,533.

Total for the corresponding week ...Rs. 3,744
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 33,782

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schonschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Videna, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnaisane, Goetiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitchsko, Vines (Keoprulu), Buchitron, Potolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office closed at Sentari (24-6-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thasos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2 6-13).

Cable between Jemsilla and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Azila are subject to long delays and should be at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelene are

THE VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

MESSAGES FROM THE BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

The following telegrams were sent by the Chairman of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

From the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, C.I.E., President, Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee, to his Excellency, the Viceroy, Simla—The President and Members of the Bombay Committee for the celebration of your Excellency's birthday beg to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge warmest felicitations and cordial wishes for your Excellency's long life, health, and happiness. They earnestly pray that the Lord Almighty may guard you both in your exalted position, and that great success may attend your noble efforts for the promotion of the happiness and contentment of the millions committed to your care. The auspicious occasion of your Excellency's birthday will be most enthusiastically and joyously celebrated throughout Bombay, and arrangements have been successfully completed for entertaining over sixty thousand children. An account of these celebrations will be wired to your Excellencies to-morrow.

From the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy,—to-day seventy thousand school children in five hundred schools celebrated Viceroy's birthday and providential recovery. They met in their own schools, which were brightly decorated by teachers assisted by children. Pupils sang songs of thankfulness, and each received a souvenir and large packet of sweetmeats whilst teachers and prominent residents gave addresses explaining significance of festival. It was more than a children's day and grew into great popular festival. Local notabilities lent their aid in large numbers helping distribution often supplementing Committee's programme. Never before have so many children spent joyous day of pleasure and thanks-giving.

THE REPLY.

From Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy to the Hon. Sir Pherozesha Mehta K.C.I.E., President, Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration,—I am directed to convey to you His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations and to specially express his gratitude for the handsome manner in which the children of Bombay have been entertained.

HYDERABAD CELEBRATIONS.

The 20th June will pass into history as a memorable day. All schools in H. H. the Nizam's dominions met at their respective centres to make thank-offerings and to celebrate the first birthday anniversary of Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, following the miraculous escape of Lady Hardinge and himself at Delhi. From an early hour in the morning the premises of H. H. the Nizam's Government High School were thronged with youngsters in the gayest of oriental costumes, detached from whom were a large number of European and Eurasian girls and boys mostly from St. Georges Grammar Schools. Mr. Grave Law C. S., the Chairman of the Children Fete Committee, presided. After the teachers of the Government High School and the Residency High School addressed their pupils explaining the purpose for which they were assembled, each of the youngsters was served with a bowl of sweets and a sweet drink. Thanks to the supervision of Inspector R. Gilbert of the Residency Police, and Messrs. Reporter and Godgrey, perfect order was maintained. But what happened at the Chudderghant Public Gardens eclipsed all that was done here even in the matter of conception as an inevitable result. H. E. Nawab Sir Jung, the Prime Minister, arrived at the Gardens much earlier than H. H. the Nizam, and was seen here, there, and everywhere, passing instructions from one person to another. On the arrival of His Highness, who was vociferously cheered, the Programme opened by Mr. M. A. H. Hyderi, the Home Secretary, delivering a speech in Urdu. After that Mr. Wakefield read an English address which was practically a translation of the one that preceded it. He told the rising generation that they were assembled by command of H. H. the Nizam to celebrate with thanksgiving the birthday of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Before coming to India Lord Hardinge was the trusted councellor of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, and as Viceroy he has consistently secured the happiness, prosperity, and loyalty, of India's princes and peoples. Hence he is universally respected and beloved. After a reference to the abominable bomb outrage in Delhi on the 23rd December last, the address stated that throughout the length and breath of the Indian Empire there was a simultaneous cry of execration at the dastardly deed. After months of intense suffering borne manfully, Lord Hardinge made his first public appearance and expressed his determination to work for India's advancement. Congratulations and thank-offerings poured in. The form of to-day's celebration was initiated and decided by Lady Hardinge. Due to her motherly heart she desired that the children all over India should have a holiday and a treat on the Viceroy's birthday, so that they will be enabled to share with Her Excellency and her children their hapiness at His Excellency's preservation. The address concluded by intimating that a special medal had been struck by command of His Highness to commemorate the occasion, and each one of the children would presently receive it. The Nizam particularly enjoined them to carefully preserve it not only as a memento of the day, but as a rare possession, because he earnestly trusted that the necessity of striking such a medal would never again rise in India. After cheers were given for His Highness there was a rush to the stalls.

JAIPUR.

To give effect to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge's wishes in connection with the joyous celebrations of His Excellency the Viceroy's recovery and birthday, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur, Rajputana, was pleased to issue a special order directing his people to arrange for a grand children's fete in each and every village and town throughout his territories. The people eagerly took advantage of the occasion. Through the bounty of His Highness sweetmeats were distributed to all children throughout the State. The number of children in the capital alone amounted to over 7000. It being pre-eminently a children's day, no distinction of caste and creed was allowed to interfere in any way with the successful carrying out of His Highness' orders and even the poorest children were invited to participate in the memorable treat. Arrangements for feeding sick children in the Hospitals were left to the discretion of the Superintendent of Vaccination and Dispensaries in the State.

The day was observed as a public holiday, and all courts and offices were closed throughout the State.

Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for Their Excellencies' long life, health, and happiness. The Hindus in the Capital assembled in large numbers in the historic temple of Shri Govindji, the Tutelary God of the Maharajas of Jaipur; whilst the Mussalmans mustered in the leading mosque of the city. Rai Bahadur Purohit Gopinath, M. A., attended the former assembly on behalf of the Durbar, while the latter assembly was attended by Khan Bahadur Munshi Ahmedali Khan and Munshi Mohamed Taqi in a similar capacity. Verses in Sanskrit and Hindi, specially composed were read by Poets and Pundits in the Temple amid great rejoicings and loud applause, every one present praying for Their Excellencies.

VERSOVA.

The Children's Day at Versova was observed with great enthusiasm, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, who is a member of the Bombay Committee, having made all the necessary arrangements for the celebration. Mr. Karanjia provided sweets and souvenirs to the 100 children of the three little schools at that place at his own cost. The Roman Catholic Father in charge of the Mission school presided on the occasion and exhorted the children to be great and good like their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge. With three cheers to Their Excellencies the ceremony ended.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHAWLS AT CHINCH BUNDAR.

A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer, requesting sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs.3,58,281 for the construction of chawls at Chinch Bunder-road in connection with Scheme No. XXIX, Naoroji Hill Improvement Scheme.

The Chairman said that the chawl would consist of 52 godowns and 372 rooms on the upper flat. Each room was estimated to cost Rs. 716.

The estimate was sanctioned.

THE WALKESHWAR FORESHORE.

The Board next considered proposals of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel for the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore at Walkeshwar.

The proposals were that Mr. Vakeel would reclaim the land at his own cost under certain conditions.

The Chairman informed the Trustees that about sixteen houses could be erected on the area after reclamation and the cost of reclaiming the foreshore would be from eight to nine lakhs of rupees. The proposed improvement would, it was stated, do away with unreclaimed condition of the foreshore at Walkeshwar.

The Chairman further said that it was not possible for the Trust to undertake the reclamation and, though the Chairman had sounded several persons, no one seemed inclined to undertake the work.

Mr. Wacha was opposed to a monopoly being given to any one person without giving the public an opportunity of sending in their offers.

Further consideration was postponed.

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

VISITS PARVATI TEMPLE.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Captain Vaughan, A. D. C., and Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, on Monday morning, paid a visit to Parvati temple. Her ladyship and her niece were carried up the hill in chairs and on arrival at the top were met by Sardar Bala Saheb Natu and other trustees of the temple, who showed the party round. Several of the small idols were brought out for her ladyship to see and were covered with valuable jewellery.

From Parvati, the party motored to the Belbagh, temple of Nana Phadnavis, where Shrimant Rao Saheb Phadnis received and garlanded them, after which her ladyship motored back to Ganeshkhind.

LA CHASSE !

"It's a wonderful thing, la chasse," remarked Gougonot.

Gougonot is the God of Fact, cousin to Puck the God of Fancy.

He touched my shoulder, and a second later I saw a man walking as though his life depended on it.

"Why," I said, "that's Robinson, he hates walking too."

"Ah," said Gougonot. "Don't you see he has a gun with him? "There's nothing to shoot, but he hopes on. La chasse !

Again, I saw a man sailing a yacht.

"Why," that's Smith," I cried, "he hates sailing."

"Saturday afternoon," said Gougonot, "race day." La chasse again !

A little later, I was in a billiard room.

"Why, there's Brown, I've never seen him playing billiards here before."

"Don't you know there's a tournament coming on ? Vive la chasse."

Then he showed me a tea party.

"Why, there's young Read, he loathes tea parties."

"Don't you see Miss Young opposite him ? La chasse again !"

And finally I saw a man dashing about the city in a tremendous hurry.

"Why, that's slow old Jones, has he gone mad ?"

"No," said Gougonot, "he's chucked Government Service, and become a Cotton broker."

W. G.

CEYLON NEWSPAPER HUMOUR.

Local ideas, says the "Times of Ceylon" as to the ethnology of the United Kingdom are somewhat mixed, as will be seen from the following :—

"The choice (of Governor) made by Mr. Harcourt seems unexceptionable. He gives Ceylon a genuine Englishman.

. . . . The people had never before felt so deeply the need of a genuine Englishman.'"—Morning paper.

Sir Robert Chalmers is a Scotchman by birth, being the only son of the late John Chalmers of Aberdeen.—Same morning paper.

From which we conclude that an Englishman is a "genuine" Englishman only when he is a Scotchman from Aberdeen !

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Another wet afternoon did not prevent a respectably large crowd turning out to see the game between the Commercial Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway. The ground was sloppy and excessively slippery, but the game was comparatively fast and decidedly interesting. In the first period the Railwaymen scored two goals, the first coming within five as the result of a hot shot by Ridley. A few minutes before half time Reynolds heeled the ball back to a half back, who put in a long drive. Reynolds attempted to trap the ball, but it glanced off his foot and passed on into the goal. Early in the second half the Referee ordered the centre half-back of the Railway team off the field. Playing with one man short made a considerable difference to the side, and the Commercial Gymkhana did nearly all the attacking in this half of the game, securing two goals. Smith distinguished himself in goal once or twice and Alcock at outside right played an excellent game for his side. For the Gymkhana, Chapman was as sound as ever. Woodford did a lot of good work, and Murray was responsible for both goals scored.

THE GAME.

After some even exchanges, Milne, the Gymkhana centre, half put in a shot that looked like going behind. The wet ground, however, ousted the ball and Perkin running in shot again. A corner was reserved which came to nothing. The ball being taken up the other end, Alcock shot wide. The Commercial Gymkhana came again and Murray shot wide. Five minutes from the start of play, the Railway team getting down, Ridley put in an excellent shot that gave Walker no chance (1-0). Soon after Ridley looked like scoring again, but Walker running out kicked clear. The Commercial Gymkhana putting in a good combined movement, Twedle centered, but the ball went behind. The Railwaymen then secured three corners in succession without result. The Commercial Gymkhana took possession of their opponents half for a time, and two or three ineffectual shots were put in. Alcock got away for the G. I. P. and centered well. Some good work between Reynolds and Ridley gave the former an opening and his shot hit the crossbar. Later Alcock put in a good shot which passed over. The Railwaymen maintained pressure and another centre from Alcock went begging. After some desultory play, Reynolds passed back to Bamber and that player drove the ball in hard and true. Reynolds attempted to trap the ball which, however, passed off his foot into the goal (2—0). The Railwaymen took up the attack once more and secured a corner. Alcock put the ball in well and it was headed in. Walker, however, was ready and punched clear. The whistle blew for half time.

The second moiety opened with a rush by the Commercial Gymkhana, and Woodford put in a clinking shot that Smith gathered safely. Up and down play followed. Clark chased an ugly rush by the Railwaymen. The Referee found it necessary to speak to one of the players and sent him off the field. The G. I. P. secured a corner which came to nothing. "Off-side" against Jackson kept them back and two more similar divisions were given in quick succession. The Commercial Gymkhana getting down Murphy dribbled through on his own, but failed at the last moment. Some scrambling play soon after found the ball lying in the goal mouth and Murray kicked it through (1—2). The Commercial Gymkhana came in again, and some short passing gave Woodford a shot which he placed over the bar. The Railway broke away, but their opponents scoring once more, some clever passing close in gave Murray another opportunity, and he made no mistake (2—2). Even exchanges were the order till the Commercial got home again and Osborne took a long shot. Later Smith was called upon to clear. Another shot came to him which he got away in the nick of time, and yet another, which he cleverly turned outside the post. Some minutes later, Smith was again called upon, and managed to sit on the ball just outside the upright. A tussle ensued, and a score found imminent, but Murray raised the ball over the bar. The game ended :—

Commercial Gymkhana ... 2 goals.
G. I. P. Railway ..... 2 "

The teams were :—

G. I. P. Railway—Smith (goal); Eagle and Tupper (backs); Bamber, Milnee, and Brian (halves); Jackson, Reynolds, Ridley, Peel, and Alcock (forwards).

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA:—Walker (goal); (Chapman and Clark (backs); Parsons Osborne and Shaw (halves); Twedle, Murphy, Woodford, Murray and Perkin, (forwards).

Referee :—Sergt. Peterkin.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

It is intended, weather permitting, to commence this season's series of mud sports on the Marine Lines Maidan on July 16th. Practice jumps, tent-pegs, etc., will be put up on the East Maidan, close to the railings, on Monday and Saturday mornings, commencing on Saturday next, the 28th instant. The joint Hony. Secretaries this year are Captain W. D. S. Brownrigg and Mr. J. R. Webster.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

June 28th—Gawd Saraswat.
" 29th—
July 5th—
" 6th—Radiant.
" 12th—Jolly Young Cricketers.
" 13th—Sort Vijaya.
" 19th—Young Hindu.
" 20th—P J Hindu Gymkhana.
" 20th—New Jolly.
" 26th—
" 27th—Bombay Jewish Association.
Aug. 2nd—Islam Gymkhana.
" 3rd—New Century.
" 9th—
" 10th—Club Road Recreation Club.
" 16th—Maharashttra.
" 17th—Married vs. Single.
" 23th—Poona Hindu Gymkhana.
" 30th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
" 31th—Friends Union.
Sept. 6th—Empire.
" 7th—
" 14th—New Esplanade.

The Prime Minister has informed Mr. J. Martin, M.P., that it is not intended to introduce this session a Bill to reform the divorce laws.

THE WEATHER.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 24.

There has been little change in the general conditions, and rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, South Gujarat, Central India, West Coast of Bombay, Deccan and North Hyderabad; fairly general in Assam and Bengal; local in the United Provinces, Punjab, Hills and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the West Rajputana and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, two inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island, four; Moulmein, three; Rangoon, Bassein and Lashio, one and half; Silchar, Shillong and Cherrapunji, two; Burdwan, one and half; Dinajpur, four; Galpaiguri, two; Bahraich, five; Udaipur, two; Surat and Ahmedabad, one; Neemuch, one and half; Indore, two; Sutna, three; Amraoti, Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, one and half; Bombay, two; Mercara, one.

Forecast:—Some increase in rainfall in Bihar, the United Provinces and East Punjab.

THE MONSOON AT AGRA.

AGRA, June 24.

The intense heat which has prevailed here for the last three days and caused some cases of heat-stroke has been somewhat mitigated to-day by some feeble showers of rain. Heavy clouds are hanging about and everyone hopes that the monsoon has arrived.

AT SEA.

The P.and O. Co.'s steamer "Assaye," Captain Coldwell, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via Colombo, reports that she encountered from Colombo to Mullon Point fresh monsoon variable winds and heavy sea all the way of the coast.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	15·43	15·32	13·34
Tuesday, 24th June...	2·05	1·77	1·75
Total.....	17·48	17·09	15·39
Same date last year.	0·03	0·13	

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
June 24.

Station,	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	1 70	11 12	9 89	10 16

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 24th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
4 4	15 71

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 23rd	99·3	80·5	...	...
Jask ...	97·8	87·3	...	...
Muskat 23rd ...	97·3	87·1	...	...
Multan ...	111·3	87·0	...	0·37
Rawalpindi ...	106·4	81·6	...	3·92
Lahore ...	111·4	86·2	...	1·17
Sirsa	110·8	85·0	...	2·12
Ambala ...	104·5	81·9	...	4·00
Delhi ...	107·0	81·8	...	3·62
Agra ...	110·0	81·2	...	0·52
Mainpuri ...	102·8	81·6	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	103·6	83·5	...	0·58
Cawnpore ...	97·1	81·0	...	0·44
Allahabad ...	103·1	81·5	...	3·55
Jacobabad ...	113·1	85·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	90·0	82·5	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	102·6	83·2	...	2·70
Jaipur ...	108·2	85·1	...	3·26
Kotah ...	108·1	84·6	...	0·86
Bhuj ...	98·0	82·0	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	90·8	83·2	...	1·95
Veraval ...	85·6	77·3	0·56	6·90
Rajkot ...	95·6	73·3	0·13	5·65
Bhavnagar Para.	95·0	78·3	...	5·03
Surat ...	88·9	77·1	1·00	11·72
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	73·7	1·09	5·85
Deesa ...	98·3	80·9	...	2·81
Neemuch ...	100·9	71·0	1·24	3·24
Indore ...	99·1	69·1	2·13	6·31
Jubbulpore ...	96·3	79·8	...	6·65
Saugor ...	92·8	75·6	0·68	7·23
Hoshangabad ...	96·1	77·9	...	3·27
Khandwa ...	89·2	73·1	0·24	7·67
Akola ...	90·2	73·0	0·03	4·81
Amraoti ...	89·8	72·8	1·51	8·31
Nagpur ...	93·6	72·8	0·40	3·62
Chanda ...	88·5	77·0	...	4·51
Raipur ...	99·2	77·5	...	4·22
BOMBAY ...	78·2	74·4	1·76	11·71
Ratnagiri ...	80·4	73·9	0·52	20·73
Mormugao ...	84·0	75·7	0·96	23·74
Karwar ...	82·2	74·0	0·68	24 27
Malegaon ...	87·4	72·8	0·29	4·27
Ahmednagar ...	77·6	69·0	0·50	9·91
Poona ...	81·0	70·3	...	8·19
Sholapur ...	81·8	71·1	1·3	4 61
Bijapur ...	80·7	68·3	1.30	3·53
Belgaum ...	74·8	65·5	0·13	6·98
Aurangabad ...	81·9	69·7	1·40	6·56
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	82·9	72·2	...	?
Hyderabad ...	87·3	71·2	...	3·46
Mangalore ...	85·8	74·3	0·37	25·44
Calicut ...	84·3	75·1	0 23	23·3½
Cochin ...	86·2	78·2	0·53	19·01
Colombo ...	86·0	75·0	0·31	5·21
Masulipatam ...	95·8	80·2	...	1·18
Bellary ...	94·5	74·8	0·03	0·87
Cuddapah ...	99·5	80·5	...	0·29
Madras ...	101·6	82·0	0·04	0·13
Bangalore ...	85·3	64·8	0·08	2·46
Coimbatore ...	89·4	72·3	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	73·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	93·7	80·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal in the northern and central districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread in west Central India and in Gujarat with the exception of the extreme northern districts and local in Kathiawar. Ahmedabad has had 1·09", Surat 1·00", Neemuch 1·34". Indore 2·13", Rajkot 0·13" and Vereval 0·56," Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch; night temperature is below normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen except in the extreme eastern districts; Saugor has had 0·68", Khandwa 0·24," Amraoti 1·51." and Nagpur 0·40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur and Chanda and in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·76", Ratnagiri 0·52", Mormugao 0·96" and Karwar 0·68". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0·29", Ahmednagar 0·80" Sholapur and Bijapur 1·30", each, Belgaum 0·13", and Aurangabad 1·40. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, west central India and the Bombay Deccan, and fairly general in the central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts. Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Hyderabad. There has thus been a decrease in the area and amount of rainfall in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan but an increase in west Central India Gujarat Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan. The improvement in the conditions on the west Coast has been maintained. Extention of rainfall into Rajputana and the south United Provinces is possible.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat and west Central India; local rain in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Rajputana and the south United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 24th June, 1913, was 29·937 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, June 24.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, ETC.

Major R. F. Bell, Durham Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from 22nd August next.

Major E. P. England, 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. J. K. Douglas, R. E., embarked on 13th June 1913 for a tour of duty in India.

Col. Hoghton, I. A., is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at Army Headquarters.

Col. N. Woodyatt, late 7th Gurkhas, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Lucknow Division, in succession to Col. Ducat, I.A., retired.

Lt.-Col. Stotherd, 30th Lancers, is permitted to retire from 5th July 1913; Lt.-Col. R. P. Colombo, Supernumerary List, Deputy Commissioner, Berar, retires from 23rd June.

Col. Carruthers, Lt.-Col. B. J. Jameson, and Lt.-Col. H. R. Woolbert, Indian Medical Service, retire from 30th June 1913.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain T. C. Fraser, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Nowgong.

Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. to officiate as Deputy-Director of Medical Service, Poona Division.

REGIMENTAL.

79th Infantry—Lieut. T. R. Dawe to be officiating Double Company Commander.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. J. C. Pringle to be officiating Company Officer, 'D' Company.

Captain F. D. Irvine, R. E., Company Commander, to officiate as Superintendent of Instruction in addition to his own duties, vice Brevet-Major R. L. McClintcok, D.S.O., R.E., granted leave.

Aden Troop.—Captain A. C. Ross, Squadron Officer, 20th Deccan Horse, to officiate as Commandant, vice Captain P. Fitz G. Norbury granted leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Lieut. T. H. Battye, 1st Bn. 10th Gurkhas, 6 months 6 days, ex India; Major A. M. Kettlewell, 39th Horse, 1 year, ex India; Lieut. H. C. L. Minchin, 125th Rifles, 60 days, in India; Captain R. C. Matthews. A. V. C., 2 months, in India, Medical Certificate; Lieut. A. B. Bowhay. A. V. C., 2 months, in India, Medical Certificate; Captain J. B. Corry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 1 year, ex India; Lieut. J. S. Richardson, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 5 months, 1 day, ex India. Major H. B. Dalgety, 7th Hussars, 3 months, 3 days, ex India; Lieut. G. A. Cammell, 44th Battery, R.F.A., 3½ months, in India Lieut. J. W. B. Archer, 2nd Bn, The Buffs, 8 months, ex India. Captain G. W. Willock, 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 3 months, ex India. Lieut. G. N. Proctor, 83rd Wallajahbad Lt. Infantry, 1 year, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Captain A.D.S. Arbuthnot, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 4 months; Lieut. H. E. Growse, 15th Sikhs, 4 months.

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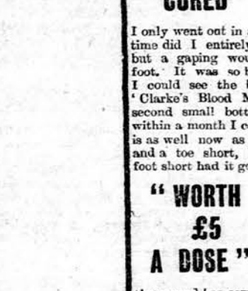

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 25th June, 1913.

HEALTH AND DISEASE IN INDIA.

THE newly issued report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India notes with satisfaction the continued steady progress in the improvement of health in the European Army of India. A slight rise in the death-rate was due in the main to heat-stroke and cholera ; but the figure 4·89 compares very favourably with the death-rate of a similar age distribution in European countries. With the exception of sand-fly fever, and, to an insignificant degree, pneumonia, there was a decrease in sickness caused by each of the principal diseases in 1911, the year reported upon, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The chief causes of mortality were hepatic abscess, enteric fever, heat-stroke, and cholera. Only twenty-four deaths were recorded from enteric, however, as compared with forty-six in 1910 and a hundred and thirteen in 1909. Deaths from heat-stroke numbered twenty-four as compared with seven in 1910, the fact being accounted for by the unusually severe climatic conditions, brought about by the irregularity of the monsoon. From all causes 515 men were invalided as compared with 563 and 649 in the two previous years. In the Indian Army the health of the troops was very good, and, under all heads, better than in the preceding year even including those serving in China and other stations outside India. The Indian Army has shared with other communities in the decrease of malaria, and it is to this that the reduced admission rate is chiefly due, while the diminished death-rate is attributed to there being fewer deaths from pneumonia, pyrexia of uncertain origin and circulatory diseases. The diseases, which proved most fatal among the Indian troops, were pneumonia, enteric fever, malaria, and respiratory diseases. Invalidings numbered 581 as compared with 684, the chief causes of this source of loss being tubercle of the lungs, injuries, anæmia, debility, etc., Indian troops suffered less than European from sand-fly fever, hepatic diseases, diarrhœa, enteric, and influenza, but more from respiratory diseases, dysentery, and malaria.

As regards the general population it is shown that the number of deaths, under each of the headings tabulated, except under smallpox and fever, were fewer than in the preceding year. All the provinces, except Bengal, Eastern Bengal, and Assam, and the Central Provinces, contributed towards the increase under smallpox. An increase under plague was caused principally by epidemics in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay. The cholera mortality of India was reduced from that of 1910 by nearly eighteen per cent., and the number of deaths from fever showed a decline when compared with the previous two years. Commenting on preventive measures the Sanitary Commissioner remarks that inoculation against plague was not carried out to the extent which could be desired, though other measures, as, for instance, the evacuation of infected areas and the destruction of rats, were fairly generally adopted with excellent results. On the subject of fevers, the Commissioner remarks that the higher mortality in rural areas "requires no explanation when one considers that the usual Bengal village is buried in thick jungle, that it abounds in pits and holes in which mosquitos can breed, that its water-supply is usually very impure, and that the soil is frequently saturated with filth." Each of these conditions, however, is receiving the careful attention of Government, but it is felt that progress and improvement must be slow until the general population themselves recognise the danger to which these conditions give rise. In the jails there was improved health though an amount of malaria, dysentery, tubercle of the lungs, and pneumonia prevailed ; excluding tubercle there was a tendency towards lower death-ratee. The death-rate in the Bombay Jails compared somewhat unfavourably, as in several of these there was constant or temporary over-crowding, which was relieved as far as possible by transfer and by housing the surplus population in open sheds. Still cholera was entirely absent and only two cases of plague occurred.

To the report the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service contributes a chapter on the Medical Institutions of the country, in which he shows that the State Public, Local Fund, and Private-aided, hospitals and dispensaries number 2,707, an increase of thirty-seven on the previous year, while the demand for more is heard everywhere. The system of supplying treatment to the population in areas where no dispensaries yet exist by means of an itinerating staff has been extended in the United Provinces and Punjab and has been attended with much success ; but, of course there is no suggestion that this system should be encouraged where dispensaries can be supplied. The expenditure on existing institutions increased during the year from £783,123 to £863,168, an increase of ten per cent, but, alas, Indian subscriptions remained practically stationary, and amounted to a little over five per of the whole. "The population generally" observes the Director-General, "shows little desire to share in the burden of providing the institutions, though it makes use of them in ever increasing numbers." Four Colleges afford the course for University degrees and also train military assistant surgeons, and these during the year had 1,553 civil and private male, ninety-three female, and 201 military students. In addition to these, fourteen schools train civil, military, and private, pupils for the passing-out diploma ; so the supply of medical practitioners should soon be ample. On the subject of sanitation we are told that interest had been growing of late, and a distinct advance has been made in consequence of the large and special grants made to the provinces by the Government of India—the 181 lakhs of the last two years admitting of "a marked advance in Sanitary reform and improvement." Research work is shown to have made satisfactory progress though the Commissioner feels that in view of many problems of disease prevention which remain untouched in India the programme of research should be enlarged and the number of trained investigators increased where necessary.

RE-BUILDING OF BHARAPURA.

We may briefly draw attention to the public meeting, which is being organised by Sir Balchandra Krishna, and which is to be held in the Bombay Town Hall, with the object of opening a fund, with which to remedy the ravages of the Palitana flood. Bombay has already subscribed some twenty-five thousand rupees for the relief of the sufferers, but the money which has been collected so far, both here and in other parts of the Presidency, is being spent on temporary measures, such as the provision of food and temporary shelter for the homeless. More money is required for the re-building of Bharapura, the southern portion of the city, which was almost entirely washed away. It is estimated that for this purpose two lakhs of rupees will be needed, and, as there are in Bombay a number of wealthy Jain merchants who have close connections with Palitana—which contains their most holy temple—the bulk of the money is expected to be provided by this city. It is estimated that twenty thousand rupees may be collected in Ahmedabad and Surat, while Bombay is expected to provide the rest. It is hoped that H. E. Lord Willingdon will find it possible to come down from Poona to preside at the meeting, and that his presence and co-operation will stimulate subscription by all communities.

FRENCH PREMIER IN ENGLAND.

THE visit of the French Premier to England comes at a happy time. There was a tendency in some quarters to misunderstand the recent royal gathering in Berlin, and this visit of M. Poincare is an assurance to the French people that the policy so ably carried out by King Edward remains Britain's policy to-day and that there is no weakening of the Triple Entente in the slightest degree. The Entente is no mere diplomatic agreement ; it is based on bonds of sympathy and true friendship between the English people and their neighbours on the other side of the Channel. Apart from being a spontaneous expression of national feeling, it is one of the factors which makes for peace at a time when the surface of the waters of European politics is very easily disturbed. In the conversations with His Majesty and his Ministers M. Poincare will be amply assured of the continuance of the attachment and goodwill of the British nation. It is unfortunate, that the start of the visit has been marred by the terrible explosion at Cherbourg in which several gunners were killed and injured during the firing of salutes on the arrival of the Premier on his way to England, and the sorrow of the French people over the sad accident will be shared by their English friends.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND EXPERIMENTS.

In a note on an agricultural show, which was recently held in his district, the Collector of Kanara district raises the interesting question whether greater effect results from a comparatively ambitious effort of this kind, or from permanent work of a less ostentatious character. He first points out that work in support of improved methods of agriculture has unfortunately been undertaken by but few gentlemen in the district. The agricultural officer in the district has not received much practical assistance, few people have had the energy to do experimental work on their own account and to endeavour to interest their neighbours in similar effort. The Collector then remarks:—"So far as it goes, a show like that held at Sirsi no doubt stimulates interest, but the effect does not last very long, and I should think the visible example of successful work carried out by individuals or associations is of greater value. Still the annual holding of shows in the district brings to more or less general notice at intervals the results of work done by or on behalf of the Agricultural Department and their repetition may be hoped to bear good fruit eventually." We are inclined to agree with the collector, and are glad therefore to notice that Government are proceeding as rapidly as possible with the task of establishing experimental stations, which will keep such people as are ready constantly in touch with the most improved methods. At Sirsi an association has been in existence for two years, and has already done useful work in introducing new manures and in other ways. The result is that this year a demonstration plot is being opened, while the members are anxious to have a proper experimental station for the district of Kanara. The Agricultural Department has replied that it recognises that Kanara is deserving of special treatment, but at present there are no available funds. The farm at Alibag is not yet complete, and another is being established at Ratnagiri during this season. Consequently Kanara must wait.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

"The Times" devotes a leader in its issue of the 2nd inst. to "The Condition of the Indian Army" based on an article by its Military Correspondent on the doings of the Nicholson Commission. According to the article the Indian Army has not yet reached the standard set for it by Lord Kitchener. Only five out of the nine field divisions have been formed into anything like readiness, the reserve of rifles is inadequate, the service mountain gun is not the best that could be had, its ammunition supply is poor and defective, the Medical Service is starved both in officers and men, and a dangerous paucity of regimental officers exists. The latter danger has been frequently commented on. It may be recalled that in 1900 not a single Indian regiment could officer itself. Every battalion had to get outside officers and the Home battalions were seriously depleted of their best company commanders and subalterns. The wastage, too, of British officers on active service is higher than amongst the other ranks, they being a target for every rifle in the opposing force. Sir Power Palmer fought hard when he was Commander-in-Chief for the minimum of 15 British officers per unit, and failed to get it. Lord Kitchener strenuously urged the same and succeeded. Economy cannot, therefore, be urged in that direction unless an efficient reserve of officers is provided for, and even that system has its grave drawbacks as the South African War demonstrated only too well. Although on a peace establishment the Indian Army must be ever ready for war, for instance, the Indian Contingents in Egypt, 1882-83, and in South Africa, which is a paradox, that can only be reconciled by a very close scrutiny of the Indian frontier question in its multitudinous phases, not to mention other matters of Imperial interest. It is strongly urged in the article that the completion of the Kitchener scheme is an Imperial duty, and one that will be strongly backed up by all political parties at Home.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

In order to extend the sphere of usefulness of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, the governors have amended the rules of the institution so as to extend its privileges to soldiers. Hereafter, in addition to seafaring men, the rules show the following to be eligible for admission :—"British Non-Commissioned Officers and men of H. M.'s Army, when accommodation is available at the discretion of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Committee from time to time, and on the understanding that they may be required to vacate the Home should the accommodation be required for Seamen, on not less than 48 hours' notice." It is not likely there ever will be insufficient accommodation for soldiers, but, in case men-of-war wanting repairs were in port, their men would have a prior claim. The new arrangement will obviate the necessity of establishing a Bombay branch of the Union Jack Club.

LORD KITCHENER.

HOME papers continue to publish rumours as to Lord Hardinge's intention to ask to be relieved from the duties of Viceroy and Governor-General of India and by the last mail came further statements to the same effect. A Lobbyist, more venturesome than his colleagues, not only repeats the story, but adds "on unimpeachable authority" that Lord Kitchener will go Home in October, when he will receive a step in the peerage, and become an Earl, prior to leaving for India to relieve Lord Hardinge. Whether this is an intelligent anticipation of events or mere speculation remains to be seen.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Borneo" arrived at London on the afternoon of June 21.

THE "Pioneer" says that the Annual International Congress, on the White Slave traffic, will be held in London this summer. Sir Charles Cleveland and Mr. Malcolm Seaton, of the India Office, will attend the same as official representatives of India.

Over one hundred acres have been sown in the Selby district with selected flax seed imported from Russia and Holland.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

It had been a dull week for the ordinary citizen, who is not violently interested in politics and their consequences, but for the unexpected turn in the fortunes of the teams engaged in the Calcutta Football League. I told you in a recent letter of the hold that Soccer had taken on the people of this city ; in the light of that revelation you can well imagine the absorbing attraction of the two capital competitions of the season. These are the League, now nearing an end ; and the Challenge Shield tournament, which begins early next month. Purely Indian teams are not permitted to compete in the League, but that does not, in the slightest, affect its popularity with the "Oi polloi." At the beginning of the competition this year, it looked as if the struggle for the Walter Locke Cup, which is the reward for winning the League championship, would end in dead heat between the Black Watch and the Argylls, the two Highland regiments we are so fortunate as to have quartered in the district. I have not seen better military football than they play, for many years. Had they continued as well as they began, the early popular anticipation would have been realised, but last week's results have brought a change over the spirit of the dream, and it is now doubtful if either will be quite there at the finish. According to the present showing, the Black Watch have a better chance than the Argylls of eventually coming out at the top, and yet there was a time when everybody would have staked his last rupee on the latter winning the championship in a canter. The Argylls play with pretty combination and without a suspicion of roughness, but they cannot move in the mud, and this has been the chief cause of their set-back this week. When they met the Black Watch in the first half of the competition they had a day that suited them to a nicety. The ground was hard and fast; they took hold at once, and their heavier and slower-moving opponents never saw the way they went. On Wednesday the rivals met in conditions very different. The heavy rain of the previous week had saddened the turf, and all through there was a persistent Scotch mist, which aggravated the slush. The Argylls were without four of their regular men, which, of course, affected that team play which is the most admirable feature of their performance. But even if they had been all there, I doubt if the result of the game would have any different. They could not dribble in the bag and their rout would have been complete but for the magnificent goal-keeping of Thompson, whom it is very hard to beat with any sort of shot. On Friday last they again showed their inability to play "inside the ground." Meeting the Rangers, who are at best only a good second class team, the conditions being almost the same as on Monday, they went under badly much to the surprise and disappointment of those who had expected such great things of them. Their chance of winning the League championship is hopeless, but it would be silly to give them no show in the Shield tournament. If the weather next month is milder than it has been this month, the Argylls will not be a bad team to back.

The Black Watch won the League championship last year, and as they leave Calcutta for other pastures next year, it is their great ambition to repeat their victory, thus equalling the record of the Gordons and other good football regiments that have garrisoned Fort William during the past fifteen years. They have, however, the Customs to reckon with, and this obstacle was one that never entered their philosophy. The "Riversiders," as they are sometimes called by the descriptive reporter out for the charm of variety, have always been top notch at hockey, but until this year consistency has not been their strong point in football. They have burst out on occasion with extraordinary brilliancy, as when they checked the Gordons victorious march two years ago; but so erratic has been their form that they have been beaten to a frazzle by the Y. M. C. A. who hardly play serious footer. Hitherto to back the Customs for the League championship was to gamble with a vengeance; it was far safer to support them for the Shield, which is a matter of sudden death, and therefore more in the line of capricious genius. This season, to the bewilderment of their patronisers, they have won their way to the top by pure consistency of form. Exceptional brilliancy in individuals has given place to drill and co-operation, with the result that they have not lost a single one of the twelve matches they have played. They lead the Black Watch by three points, but the latter have still a game in hand, it is one, however, which they are by no means certain of winning. Before the Customs can call the Walter Locke Cup their own, they must beat or draw the two Highland regiments to whom, as the saying is, they will be at home. If they maintain the form they have shown so far, the feat ought not to be beyond them. Of course, we shall all be glad to see the best team win, but I own to a hope that that best team will be the Customs. Calcutta is woefully out of it this year. We could hardly believe our eyes when Dalhousie took tea with them on Saturday last to the tune of four goals to nil. Dalhousie began the season badly enough, but at the moment they are going very strong. They meet the Black Watch to-morrow, and much depends on the issue of that game. In their first match with the Customs, Dalhousie drew : so great has been their improvement since that they fully expect to win the second match almost as easily as their second trial with Calcutta. I do not feel quite so sanguine of their chance for taking everything into consideration I cannot help thinking that the Customs are the best civilian team in the League, and will take a lot of beating. I do not fancy them for the Shield, which Dalhousie appear to have a better chance of annexing, although our Indian friends will have it that there will be no team in that competition to touch the famous Mohan Bagan who have been specially training to wipe out the disgrace of last year. Such patriotism is admirable, but it has not much to justify it. The element of luck entered very largely into the victory of Mohan Bagan two years ago, and considering the way in which it was used to crack up the Indian at the expense of the European, I do not believe the Indians will ever be allowed so much luck again. No matter how the drawings pan out this year, Mohan Bagan will have to meet a first class civilian team in one of the early round, and that I think will be the end of them. But enough of football for the present, my only excuse for letting myself go is the fact that it was the great, perhaps the only popular interest of the week. You may judge for yourself. The match between Calcutta and Customs clashed with the Children's Treat in honour of the Viceroy's birthday. The latter event was loudly advertised, the former was simply put in the day's engagements. The kiddies had to do their part without an audience : the football gladiators had all Calcutta looking on.

By a supreme effort the thanksgiving on Friday for Lord Hardinge's escape from the assassin's bomb was saved from being a feeble pipe. The weather was fortunately propitious, and by dint of the most edifying economy, the people in charge of the celebration did wonders with the scanty funds at their disposal. There was very little addition to the subscriptions I reported last week, and the successful treating of over 15,000 children with less than 5,000 rupees seemed very like a repetition of the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The Jesuits, as I expected, did not let Father Vander Schueren's face be blackened. They put themselves out to make the European children's junket something to remember with pleasure, and, with their proverbial good fortune, succeeded to their hearts desire. Two thousand youngsters of all ages, denominations, and shades of colour, were feted in the capacious compound of St. Xavier's College in Park Street, and at the end of plenty of refreshment for mind and body, they heartily wished the Viceroy many happy returns of the day, they lustily sang "God save the King." The way in which the Jesuit Fathers of Calcutta stepped in to prevent a deliberate insult to the King's representative in India from the premier city should give furiously to think those slanderers who affirm that loyalty to the Throne is not an ideal of the foreign-staffed Roman Catholic schools in India. The treat to the Indian children, most of them Hindus, was a less trying affair. Their wants are simpler, and can be provided with small expense. *Puja* enters so largely in any Hindu celebration that it is always easy to make prayer "piece de resistance," and eating and drinking and merry-making only incidentals. This tradition helped Dr. Sarvadikari no end; and it is no exaggeration to say that he kept the Indian portion of Calcutta in line with all the other Indian communities that paid homage to Lord Hardinge on his fifty-fifth birthday.

The Barisal Conspiracy case and the prosecution of the editor, printer, and publisher of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," for contempt, have given the daily papers columns of entertaining copy, but as they are liquid assets, I may not comment on them to any great extent. What is a topic of popular speculation is the motive at the back of the opposition of certain Bengalee papers to the trial of the Barisal conspirators on a charge of treason. The revelations made by the police witnesses and the approver surely left the Government of Bengal no option but to prosecute for treason, no matter how difficult it might be to secure a conviction. It is charitable to assume that when "The Bengalee" and the "Amrita" pleaded for a prosecution for simple dacoity, they did not know the kind of evidence the police had in their possession. The trial is not creating in Calcutta the interest one would have expected, the reason being that the case will have to be finally disposed of by the High Court and there the drama will be enacted with all the trappings of legal chicane by which the Bengalee agitator lays such great store. With regard to the contempt case, the only remark one feels safe in making at the present stage is that it is nearly as difficult as a problem in trigonometry to discover who is the responsible editor of a paper in Calcutta. Some papers, like "The Statesman" and the "Bengalee" openly advertise the names of their editors, but the majority are silent on the point. The reason is not far to seek. There are among us men who have no objection to be fathered with all the smart things that appear in a paper with which they are connected in a proprietary way, but who have an insuperable objection to stand the consequence of their reputed cleverness. When trouble arises in the form of contempt or libel they elect to suffer vicariously rather than face the ordeal of a searching cross-examination by some lawyer who happens to know them well. They have no objection to pay the fine and the costs of the suit, but go into the witness-box to be rattled by "Tiger" Jackson or Eardley Norton oh Lord no, not for a king's ransom. It is on occasions like these that the real brains of a paper are exposed, but it does not make a hap'orth of difference in the salary of the underpaid drudge. But the subject of sweating in Indian journalism is a painful one, so why pursue it ?

Trouble is brewing in educational circles. The Bengalees are taking alarm at certain signs and portents that bode ill for that independence of the Calcutta University, which they regard as absolutely essential to the liberty of the great Bengalee nation. First there is the report that the Government of Bengal contemplate the abolition of the Matriculation for an examination more logical and more efficacious. Then there is the action of the Government of India which decline to confirm the appointment of certain lecturers to the University, because the gentlemen so appointed have recently taken an active part in political agitation. College Square is very wroth and promises us that there will be wigs on the green if the powers that be do not mend their reactionary ways. There is always some fun in Bengal.

RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

TWO OF THE THIEVES SHOT BY POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, June 24.

Last night six thieves jumped into a running goods train between the lunatic asylum and Gidu station near Hyderabad, and removed six bags of wheat from a waggon; but they were seen by the armed police guarding the railway line between Gidu Bunder station and Hyderabad, who shot two of them dead. The remaining four got away.

Nobody has come forward to identify them. The police are making enquiries.

BALKANS AT FEVER-HEAT.

RECRIMINATIONS IN THREE CAPITALS.

RUMANIA MAY TURN THE SCALE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 23.

Recriminations between Sofia, Belgrade, and Athens, are reaching an extreme pitch. Scarcely a day passes without accusations of violence and outrage committed by the troops of one or the other. These accusations are followed by vehement denials, explanations and counter-charges. Altogether public opinion in the three countries appears to be approaching fever-heat.

WHY THE SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNED.

BELGRADE, June 24.

The Cabinet crisis was due to Russia's request for an immediate acceptance of the arbitration proposal. The Ministers of War and Justice categorically refused to accept, and resigned.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF ARBITRATION.

SOFIA, June 24.

It is reported that Servia has yielded to the exhortation of Russia, and has accepted arbitration.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The departure of the Tsar and the Imperial Family for a yachting tour in the Finnish Skerries is regarded as denoting some lightening of the situation in the Near East, which, nevertheless, continues obscure.

If M. Pasics be re-appointed Servian Premier, it will be interpreted as meaning that moderation has triumphed over the war party.

It is understood that the attitude of Rumania, which is likely to make heavy demands upon an aggrandized Bulgaria, and is ready to mobilise at a moment's notice, will be an important factor in moderating the bellicose spirit of Bulgaria.

ASIATIC PROBLEM.

ADMIRAL MAHAN ON JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, June 22.

Admiral Mahan, writing to the *Times* from America, discusses at length the question of Japanese immigration and naturalisation. While warmly admiring Japanese progress and achievements, he fails to perceive therein any promise of ready adaptability to the spirit of American institutions, which would render naturalisation expedient. He emphasises the difficulties of assimilation, which, he says, are due to the formative influences of the divergent pasts of the two peoples, and of race. America doubts her power to digest and assimilate the strong national and racial characteristics of the Japanese.

The *Times*, commenting on the letter, endorses Admiral Mahan's views, and adds that the inability of the Japanese to assimilate is the source of national strength, just as it is the true source of the strength of the British in India.

SHEFKET PASHA'S MURDER.

EXECUTION OF TWELVE ACCOMPLICES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.

Twelve of the men sentenced to death by court-martial for complicity in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha were publicly executed to-day in Bayazid Square.

They showed the utmost bravery, and some of them delivered short addresses,

TOTAL LOSS OF A STEAMER.

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA-INDIA RUN.

LONDON, June 23.

The steamer "Glenlyon," bound from Delagoa Bay for Karachi, is stranded off the Aldabra Islands. She is a total loss. She is valued at £43,500.

[The Aldabra Islands are a small group in the Indian Ocean about nine degrees south of the Equator, and to the north-west of Cape Amber, which is the most northerly point of Madagascar.]

The Steamer "Glenlyon" was built in 1905, and is a steel screw steamer, of 4,149 tons net and 2,654 register. Her port of registry is Glasgow. She was built by Messrs. Scott's S. B. and Eng. Co. Ld. at Greenock in 1905 for the Indian S. S. Co., Ld., and is now owned by Messrs. James Gardiner and Co. Her dimensions are length, 377 ft.; breadth, 49 ft. 5in; and depth, 26ft. She last visited Bombay on the 30th of November last, coming from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar. After discharging the same, she left for Calcutta with ballast. It seems she sailed for South Africa from Calcutta. Her agents in Bombay were Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

The "Glenlyon" left Delagoa Bay on the 25th of May last for Karachi with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.]

DOVER ELECTION.

UNOPPOSED RETURN OF UNIONIST.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Duncannon, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for Dover.

[Viscount Duncannon is 33 years of ago and the eldest son of the Earl of Bessborough. He was member for Chetterham between the two elections of 1910, but has not sat in Parliament since. He was married last year to Roberte, daughter of Baron de Neuflize.]

BRITISH RULE.

LECTURE BY A BOMBAY CHIEF.

APPRECIATION OF LONDON AUDIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 24.

Lecturing before the East India Association, yesterday, the Chief of Ichalkaranji warmly commended the British administration of India. Though there might be spasmodic discontent, he said, there was not widespread or real dissatisfaction. It was recognised that the interests of the two countries were now identical; under the ægis of this Empire alone, their national growth and progress would and must continue.

After tracing some of the results of British rule in detail, the Chief said there was no doubt a debit side to the account, though he was not there to state it. India had made certain sacrifices for the benefits of British rule, but whereas under former alien domination she received no return for the sacrifice of her liberty, she now had more than equivalent advantages. The advance, which she still sought, should proceed on lines suiting Indian ideals and traditions, not exactly on those which were supposed to have achieved the restless modern civilisation of the West.

Lord Reay, chairman, Lord Lamington, Sir George Birdwood and Colonel Yate spoke appreciatively of the lecture.

Lord Lamington observed that our work in India would not be over till India was capable of successfully combining in one great whole to resist the aggression of some other great Power.

THE PARLIAMENT ACT.

STRONG DENUNCIATION BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Insurance Act Amendment Bill would be introduced to-morrow.

Mr. Asquith also moved that the committee stage of the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Scottish Temperance Bills be made formal, in view of the fact that the Parliament Act did not allow amendments.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved an amendment to the motion, expressing the opinion that the suppression of the right of the House to amend Bills vitally affecting the constitution was a gross infringement of the prerogatives and liberties of the House. He denounced the motion as monstrous; the Government were to be judge, jury and executioner.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment was defeated, and Mr. Asquith's motion adopted by 492 votes to 202.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD.

TEHERAN, June 24.

A petition has been presented to the Premier urging that a Mejliss be summoned and a Senate formed.

The Premier replied that the views of those who had signed the petition coincided with those of the Cabinet regarding both a Mejliss and a Senate.

He added that a special committee was preparing instructions to Governors concerning the elections which, he hoped, would be held shortly.

BOXING FATALITY.

AMERICAN PUGILIST ACQUITTED

CALGARY, June 24.

Pelkey has been found not guilty of the charge of manslaughter preferred against him on account of the death of the boxer McCarthy.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, June 24.

Beatrice Helen Sanders, who was sentenced on the 17th inst. to fifteen months' imprisonment in connection with the Suffragette conspiracy trial, has been released.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

President Wilson has sent a message to Congress, urging immediate currency legislation with a view to mobilising their money reserves and enlarging their system of credit, so as to enable business men to take advantage of the new conditions under the new tariff.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, June 24.

It is announced that from January 1st, 1914, the maximum draught of water allowed to ships using the Suez Canal will be increased to 29 ft.

[The maximum draught which is allowed at present is 28 ft.]

AN AVIATOR DROWNED.

LONDON, June 24.

The aviator, Fairbairns, fell into the Thames at the Nore, while flying yesterday, and was drowned.

SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA

LONDON, June 23.

A party of 73 Salvation Army missionaries, male and female, have departed for India.

GUNNERS KILLED.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT CHERBOURG.

ACCIDENT WHILE FIRING SALUTES FOR PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 24.

While the forts were firing salutes on the arrival of M. Poincaré at Cherbourg, yesterday, an accident occurred at one of the guns, killing two gunners and wounding eight, four of them very seriously. The lieutenant in command admits that the accident was due to carelessness, and he has been placed under arrest.

Cartridges waiting to be used were placed in a heap close behind the guns, contrary to regulations. The friction tube of a gun, which had just been fired, was blown back and fell on the heap of cartridges, setting them alight. A frightful explosion ensued, scattering the gunners.

The town was grief-stricken, but it was too late to cancel the festivities, illuminations and fireworks. In the evening M. Poincaré gave 3,000 francs in aid of the families of the victims. He wished to countermand the official dinner on board the battleship "Courbet," but it was too late to do so. The dinner was served, but in an atmosphere of depression.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

STARTS ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, June 23.

M. Poincaré, the French Premier, had the heartiest send-off to-day on his departure for Cherbourg, where he will embark on the warship "Courbet" for England.

LONDON, June 24.

The enthusiasm evoked by M. Poincaré's visit is reflected in the papers, which heartily reciprocate the sentiment expressed by a Paris newspaper, viz., "The President takes to England France's best smile." On all hands it is anticipated that the visit will prove memorable in the history of the *Entente*. Several papers publish special articles, editorials and messages of welcome in French.

Mr. Kipling contributes a poem on the occasion, the sentiment of which is expressed in the concluding line: "France is beloved of every soul that loves or serves its kind."

TIME-EXPIRED SOLDIERS.

LORD SYDENHAM'S PLEA FOR MEN IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Sydenham urged that measures should be taken to secure for time-expired soldiers in India a welcome in Australia and New Zealand.

Lord Emmott said that there were no special restrictions on time-expired men. Any misunderstandings with reference to the character of these men had been removed, and at least as cordial a welcome was given to them as to any other class. The Commonwealth had recently taken steps to secure a considerable number of time-expired soldiers in India as instructors. Special representations were neither necessary nor desirable.

BELGIAN RUBBER DUTY.

APPRECIABLE REDUCTIONS.

BRUSSELS, June 24.

The Minister of the Colonies has decided that rubber from Congo plantations shall henceforth be exempted from all export duty, and that the duty on all other rubber shall be reduced by 75 centimes.

PERSIAN VISIT TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.

The Regent of Persia, accompanied by the Persian Consul-General of Tiflis, has arrived here.

THE BASRA MURDERS.

BASRA, June 23.

The Governor of Muntefik was mortally wounded, at the same time as the commandant of the troops here was assassinated.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA CO.

LONDON, June 24.

Sir Starr Jameson has been elected to the presidency of the British South Africa Company.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 24.

The death is announced of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

[Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was the well-known surgeon who was knighted in 1908. He was born at Selby in 1828 and after going to school in his native town went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He subsequently became president of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1889 and 1890, Hungarian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, a member of the Royal Commission on Small-pox Hospitals, 1884, and on Vaccination, 1896, and at the time of his death was emeritus Professor of Surgery at the London Hospital College. He was the author of several well-known medical works.]

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DEADLOCK AT MANCHESTER.

EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 24.

The cotton masters and operatives at Manchester, yesterday, discussed the question of disputes over bad spinning. They did not reach an agreement, nor was any arrangement made for another meeting. Thus matters are at a deadlock.

It is officially stated that the employers submitted proposals which the operatives were unable to regard as offering a prospect of settlement.

BARISAL CASE.

OVER TWO HUNDRED PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 24.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy case was resumed this morning before the Additional Magistrate.

The defence pleader asked that the complete list of witnesses for the prosecution might be filed.

The counsel for the Crown submitted that a list of two hundred witnesses already filed was a fairly complete list, but that circumstances might arise which would necessitate him to call further witnesses.

Sashi Kumar Sen deposed to the finding of the articles from the box of approver Girindra on November 28th and identified them.

The search witness identified, among other things, two letters found in Girindra's box. They were dated Agartala (Tipperah), 9th June. One was addressed to Aswinikumar Sen, the other to Lalit Kumar Mukurjee of Kalighat, Calcutta. The contents were almost identical. The writer reminded the addressees that they had taken vows to liberate their Mother, and urged them to work zealously to remove the fetters of the Mother.

The witness took about two hours to identify one by one the various silver ornaments alleged to be the property looted in the Nagalbund dacoity.

Mr. McLeod, additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca, examined, said that, on receipt of information, he went to the house of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das and found a box containing cartridges, ornaments, and seditious leaflets, in Girindra's room. On the 8th December some persons of Nangalbund came to Kotwaki, and identified some of the ornaments. The witness also spoke about the arrest of Kalichuran on the scene of the murder of the constable Ratilal. The witness had also searched the house of Naraindra Nath Sen, and found a crowbar and an exercise book. The witness had arrested Narendra in connection with the present conspiracy case.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

INDEPENDENT NOMINEE OF THE SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, has passed the following resolution:—

That the Government of India be informed that Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank, Ltd., who is a member of the Chamber, is nominated to give evidence before the Royal Commission for Finance, and that the Government of Madras and the Government of India be requested to give him facilities similar to those given to other witnesses invited to give evidence.

In this connection the Chamber observes that it was not invited, as the other Chambers were, to nominate the representative in the first instance, to enable it to place the Indian aspect of the questions before the Commission for consideration. The Chamber wishes also to point out, at the same time, that the Indian witness selected for Madras is not in any way connected with the commercial interests of the Presidency.

THE LATE MR. PENDLEBURY.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 24.

A public meeting was held at the People's Hall this evening, convened by a few of his Indian friends, to place on record the grief of the citizens of Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Bolarum at the death of Mr. Pendlebury, Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E., presided and spoke in eulogistic terms of the late Mr. Pendlebury. He read telegrams of sympathy from the Hon. the Resident and others, and a letter from H. H the Nizam's Minister.

Mr. H. K. Judge, solicitor, proposed and Syed Hassan Bilgrami seconded the resolution of condolence with Mrs. Pendlebury and family.

Major Naidu (husband of the poetess) proposed a resolution to raise the subscriptions for a memorial.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS OF RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The *Empire* this evening gives publicity to a rumour published in the *Nayak*, a vernacular paper, to the effect that Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee will resign the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University and be succeeded by Mr. Hornell; and that the Registrar [illegible] to resign and be succeeded by [illegible] officer of the Education Department.

Sir Ashutosh, interviewed to-night, said that the report was absolutely unfounded.

BISHOP SUED.

EXCOMMUNICANT'S COMPLAINT.

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE ROMAN CLERGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 24.

There commenced to-day before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, the case in which Bishop Cardot is alleged to have defamed Mr. J.M. Xavier, Bar.-at-Law, in a letter written to the editor of the *Rangoon Times* dated March 17th. There was a very large attendance in the court, including many clergymen.

The complainant was examined at length on the facts contained in his complaint. In cross-examination by Mr. Lentaigne, the witness said he objected to the statement in the Bishop's letter that he had been giving no end of trouble to the priests of St. Anthony's Church, That was absolutely untrue. He had sought redress from the ecclesiastical authorities and getting none had had to appeal to the lay tribunal. He got the pamphlet printed. Some of the points he wrote on were the same as those in the pamphlet. Shown the statement in which it was mentioned that some of the French priests were cruel to women and children, he said it was substantially correct. He did not say that this class of priests was in the habit of kicking and slapping women and children on the pretext of admonishing them. What appeared in the pamphlet about "France suffering under the shackles" referred to the confiscation of property. He wanted to convey the idea that the country benefited when the priests withdrew. He said the ignorance of Indian Catholics was due to their profound submission to the priests. He also meant to say that the priests had established no institutions for the uplifting of the people materially and intellectually. He made reference to the Buddhist and the Church of England priests as being more humane than the Catholic priests. He did not refer to priests as arch-enemies but said that they were inimical to progress. The pamphlet could not, and had not, caused trouble to the priests.

In further cross-examination, the witness admitted saying that no priest entertained a desire for the welfare of the people. He gave three or four articles to the editor of *United Burma*, which were published. He did not write on rebellion against confessions before the Roman Catholic priests. He had not attacked the doctrines of the Church, but the practice of some of them.

Further hearing was adjourned to July 16th, for which date the Magistrate excused the Bishop's presence and said that he would hear arguments as to the dismissal of the charge against Father Chame, who also stands charged by the complainant with defamation, in that he read out from the pulpit the order of the Bishop excommunicating the complainant.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In reply to the Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce, the Government of Bengal has described the methods it is employing to check dacoity in Eastern Bengal. River police are being organised, and measures for the protection of the jute area being concerted. Special patrols and detachments of armed reserves are being placed in suitable places.

The Government suggests that firms should employ armed guards when large remittances are being sent to isolated places.

The armed police are to be strengthened by raising two additional companies, one to be stationed at Alipore, and the other at Drabugan.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

PRESENTATION OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 24.

A large number of decorations were presented to the recipients of birthday honours at this evening's levee. After the private and public entree had been concluded, his Excellency Lord Willingdon invested the Chief of Jamkhindi with the K.C.I.E., and presented to Sir Charles Herbert Armstrong Letters Patent of Knighthood, while General Gorringe received the badge of C.B., the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael that of C.S.I. and Lt.-Col. R. W. Dunlop the C.I.E. In addition to these, there were several other minor decorations.

The levee and succeeding presentations occupied nearly an hour, and was conducted with the ceremonial usual on such occasions.

HEDJAZ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

NEW RULES UNFAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 24.

The *Alhaq* of Sukkur, the principal Mahomedan newspaper of Sind, strongly condemns the proposed new rules regarding the Hedjaz pilgrim traffic, which, it says, has disquieted the Mahomedan community and created resentment among Mahomedans throughout the length and breadth of the country.

SURRA AMONG MULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 24.

Surra has broken out amongst the mules of the Pienma Expedition. Out of six hundreds which went up with the convoy, 420 died either from falling over khuds or other causes. Of 180 which returned to Myitkyina, 85 are now down with surra. So far only two are reported dead.

JAPANESE SHIPS.

UNFAIRNESS OF STATE AID.

ANSWER TO THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Replying to queries from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, requesting an opinion on the representation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha concerning shipping rates, the Bengal Chamber have replied that the Japanese Government subsidy is so large as to permit the Nippon line running the Calcutta service at a loss. The Government of India subsidy to the British Indian Company is for the work done, and is much smaller.

Finally, the Chamber says, it was assumed in the letter that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were entitled as of right to participate in the Indian coasting trade, but no explanation was offered as to why, if this were so, British lines were not similarly entitled to participate in the Japanese coasting trade. The Committee suggested to the Bombay Chamber that the attention of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be pointedly drawn to this omission, and that their views on the subject should be invited.

THE AKOLA TRIAL.

ENGINEMEN OF PASSENGER TRAIN EXAMINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, June 24.

Mr. Slaney resumed the hearing of the case of the Guard, Bezonji, who stands charged, with two others, with endangering the safety of passengers at Boregaon on the 30th April last.

Mr. George, Inspector of Railway Police, prosecuted instead of Mr. James, Superintendent of Railway Police. The accused was defended by Mr. Cama and Mr M. P. Walsh.

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. Kirkham, Police Superintendent, who said that, when he heard of the accident at Boregaon, he went there on the same day at ten o'clock. Among the casualties, 29 dead bodied were extracted, and one injured died on the way, while three succumbed to injuries at Akola.

(To Mr. Cama):—No investigation was held by the police.

The next witness was Driver Conroy of the passenger train, who said he had been 12 years in the service. His train was due at 4-52 in the morning at Boregaon, but did not go further than the outer signal. The other train arrived at 7 or 8 minutes after his train. It was dark when they arrived at the outer signal at Boregaon. No fog signals were heard before the collision.

THE APPROACH TO BOREGAON.

(To Mr. Walsh for the defence):—There is a gradient near the pumping house at Boregaon about a mile long. There is a decline from Katepurna to the point where the incline starts. Coming down this decline we usually open the throttle to allow us to mount the incline on an absolutely level road. A train with the throttle of the engine open could go at 30 to 35 miles, but going down the hill one cannot get much speed on at the scene of the disaster, which is half a mile up the rise.

Yasinkhan Daulatkhan, fireman, was the third witness. He deposed that he was a fireman on the passenger train. He saw the line clear signal on the outer semaphore near Boregaon. Seeing the signal his train went ahead and he suddenly saw a black mass in front. Driver Conroy tried to pull the train up, but could not do so before both the trains collided. They did not hear any fog signals exploding. They saw both distance and home signal arms down.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved owing to the illness of Sorabjee, the driver of the goods train. As his evidence could not be taken, the case was postponed to June 30, when his leave will expire.

"AMOK'S" TRIAL.

ACCUSED FINDS FAULT WITH HIS PLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 24.

Mirza Mahomed Hussain, who ran amok at Hyderabad and killed a fakir some time ago, has been committed to the sessions.

He said that his pleader did not know his business. The plea put forth by the pleader was that the accused was insane, and that he would defend him in the Sessions Court.

SOLDIER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 24.

Driver Williams of the 93rd Battery, R. F. A., was drowned in Jacob's Tank, Hyderabad, while swimming with two comrades.

The Cantonment Magistrate held an inquest at the scene, and gave a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED COCAINE SEIZURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

It is reported that there was another large seizure of cocaine, weighing nearly half a maund, on a ship in the harbour at 5-30 p. m. this evening, but at the time of wiring details were not available.

The demand for fruit and summer drinks during the heat wave, and a shortage of crops have raised the price of both articles in London.

HOOGHLY PIRATES CAPTURED.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOUND IN BOAT.

MIDNIGHT PURSUIT BY PORT POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

Some of the pirates, who have been infesting the Hooghly during the past few months, have at last been caught. Last week the Port police received information that piracy was about to be committed by a gang near Budge-Budge, and made elaborate arrangements to capture the pirates.

At midnight, while the police in disguise were lying in wait in a boat near Budge-Budge, a private boat was seen approaching from a distance. [illegible] satisfying themselves that it b[illegible] to pirates, the police hurried to [illegible] whereupon the pirates took alar[illegible] rowed in the direction of Sankr[illegible] the police had anticipated this [illegible] and as the pirates, of whom ther[illegible] eight, landed at Sankrail, they [illegible] arrested by the local police, and [illegible] over to the Port police, who fo[illegible] close behind.

Property worth some thousands [illegible] rupees was found stored in the pirates' boat.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DEPUTATION.

LOYAL ADDRESS BY RE-INSTATED STRIKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 24.

It is understood that the deputation of the representatives of the men locked out on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway waited, yesterday, at Ootacamund, on the Private Secretary to the Governor, who referred the deputation to the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart. The latter suggested that questions should be asked in the Council. The deputation will return to Madras to-morrow.

MADRAS, June 24.

A number of employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have sent Mr. A. R. Anderson the following address:—

We, the employees of the M. and S. M. Railway, beg to thank you on behalf of our children, on behalf of our wives, and on behalf of ourselves, for re-employing the majority of the strikers in the late strikes. We promise to be loyal to our officers and the Railway Company, and will use our utmost endeavours to make up for the loss of valuable time and money, etc., occasioned by the late strike. We will not strike again, but will rely on the value of our labours being recognised by our employers. We pray on behalf of our families that you will restore the railway company's share to our provident fund. Our children, our wives and ourselves wish his Excellency the Viceroy a healthy, joyous, and long, life and, trust you will convey this wish to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge,

STATION MASTER HONOURED.

INTERESTING FUNCTION ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 24.

An interesting function took place at the Simla railway station this morning, when Sir Henry Burt, Manager of the North-Western Railway, presented a silver medal and the *Sanad* of Khan Saheb to Mr. Haji Abdur Rahman, Station Master, of Simla, in the presence of all the officials and the staff of the Kalka-Simla State Railway.

Sir Henry Burt in the course of his short speech spoke highly of the services of Mr. Abdur Rahman, and expressed great satisfaction at the working of Kalka-Simla State Railway since its very beginning.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by other railway officials, who all spoke in high terms of the meritorious work done by Mr. Abdur Rahman at Simla.

Mr. Abdur Rahman, briefly replying, thanked Sir Henry Burt and the other officials for their kindness and their appreciation of the humble efforts he had made in discharging his duties. He was grateful to the Government for the distinction conferred upon him, which he owed to Sir Henry Burt and to Messrs. Coates and Young.

BRAVERY RECOGNISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 24.

On September 20th a man was rescued from drowning in Port Blair. A private of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose actions had been eccentric during the previous two days, rushed down to the landing place at Port Blair and started swimming out in the sea. Through the efforts of privates Gallagher and Voyniham, Quane was rescued. The two rescuers were awarded Humane Society's medals which have now been presented to them.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

The market for coal shares was quieter, with little business and buyers keeping out of the market.

In the jute market, balers are very firm and show no give at all, and buyers are not inclined to advance.

In the gunny market sacks came on late yesterday and a fair business was done at Rs. 34-12 for July, and later the market became more healthy.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, June 6.

ATHLETICS.

The result of the Polytechnic Harriers Marathon race last Saturday was another big blow to England's pride. Four visiting athletes entered the Stamford Bridge given at the finish before the first Home entrant arrived. Then came two other foreigners and the "showing up" of the Home runners was even more pronounced than in the memorable Olympic Marathon race of 1908. Some people are quick to think the worst, and the remark the writer heard a young lady make after the race is worth repeating. She said "I thought the Swedes would win, the English runners have not got their stamina." Judging by what she saw the remark was justified, but the writer has not lost faith in his countrymen. After all the whole sporting world has yet to produce a sprinter to compare with H. Hutchings, a miler like W. G. George or a stayer like G. Littlewood. Their records of 30 secs. for 300 yards; 4mins. 12⅘ secs. for one mile and 623miles 1320 yards in a 6 days' and nights' race still stand, though they were made over a quarter of a century ago.

England has the material, but lack of enterprise on the part of our legislators has let to slip-shod methods and we have dropped behind. There is another reason viz,. the love of pleasure and the want of Patriotism. A few years after the introduction of National Military Service, which one hopes will soon come to pass, we shall see a great improvement in the physique of the nation and the slacker and flabby individual will be relegated to his proper place.

PLODDERS NO USE.

With the exception of W. H. Morton, G. Crossland and E. H. Parry, few really class runners have tried to run 20 miles or upwards in England. In consequence the records from 21 to 50 miles are held by runners who may be termed plodders, so far as applies to 5 and 10 miles races. We have been prone to conclude that a speedy runner was no use for 25 or 50 miles, and so our Marathon men have been far removed from the best in the country. K. McArthur and G. W. Gitsham, of South Africa, who were first and second in the last Olympic Marathon are able to hold their own at 4 and 10 miles on the track, the former being a real top notcher at either distance. Not one of the English Marathon runners who competed on Saturday could get within 2 or possibly 3 mins. of the time accomplished by E. Glover when winning the 10 miles championship of England two months ago.

The Sheffield man made his own running and got the journey in a few seconds better than 52 minutes. He might, or might not, make a champion at Marathon distances, but it is now clear that it is no use expecting second-rate ten mailers to be record breakers at 25 miles. The future Olympic Marathon winner must be equal to beating 53 mins. for ten miles on the track. He must also have a very easy action, and be gifted with great determination and patience.

GREAT RUNNERS.

It was a proud day for Scandanavia when a Swede, a Finn, a Dane, and another Swede showed the way in Saturday's Marathon race. Ahlgreen the winner, ran the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 36 mins. 6 3-5secs, a record for the race and a very fine one. J. Corkery of Canada, who won last year did 2 hours 36mins. 55 2-5secs, but ran one lap,'or rather about 400 yards, short. The conditions were very favourable on Saturday, and the winner could have done better still if necessary. He defeated Tatu Kolehmainen of Finland by over 5mins, and it will take a wonder to beat the Swede. J. Chrisensen of Denmark J. Westbery, Sweden, F. Lord, England, L. Pantex, France, and W. Schuster, Sweden, were the next arrivals.

H. Green and E. W. Lloyd, who recently set up new track records from 21 to 26 and from 42 to 50 miles, ran well for nearly 20 miles. They were 48secs. behind the leader at 5 miles, and 46secs. behind at 10 miles, but at 15 had drawn up to within 22 secs. of the first man. Their 15 miles time was 1 hour 28 mins. 32 secs., but had they been content to keep up the regular 6 mins. per mile for 20 miles, they might have finished the journey quite handy to the winner. Their trainer thinks the hard road caused them to break down, their work this season having mainly been done on the track.

RECORD BREAKING.

The news that J. P. Jones of Cornett University won the American inter-Collegiate one mile championship last Saturday, in 4 mins. 14 2-5 secs. came as no great surprise to students of form. After his 4 mins. 15 2-5 secs. mile in the same race a year ago, he was expected to win the Olympic 1,500 metres, but he was a bit below par at Stockholm. Even then he was only a matter of four to five yards behind A. N. L. Jackson of England, whose time was equal to 4 mins. 17 secs. for the mile. Both Jones and Jackson have room for improvement and it really appears as though W. G. George's great record is in danger at last.

BOXING.

The want of aggressiveness, coupled with the inability to take punishment led to Bomb Wells meeting with another reverse when opposing Carpentier at Ghent on Sunday. He had the French youth down for 9secs. in the opening round, and had he followed up his advantage, the contest would not have gone two rounds. Carpentier was given time to recover, however, and he then realised that he must get in and mix matters to stand any chance. This is just the history of the Palizer v. Wells and Gunboat Smith v. Wells contests, the Englishman being knocked out after outpointing his men at the start. One cannot help feeling sorry for Wells, who is a clever boxer and a real nice fellow. He is not constituted to fight, however, though he might have greatly improved himself by proper methods. Six months real hard manual work on a farm, and a few hours swinging a heavy hammer in a foundry every day would do much to build up muscles where he needs them most. Following this, a tour of the United States, taking on all the rough and ready heavy weights he could, would develop his hitting powers, and possibly teach him to take punishment.

As to Carpentier, his win will atone for his defeats by Papke and Klays of America. Wells is not discouraged, and has offered to meet Carpentier again for £1,000 a side. Nor has his backer lost confidence as shown by his offer to increase the stakes for his match with Mahoney by £500 a side.

CRICKET.

P. F. Warner appears to have regained his form, his innings of 125 for Middlesex v. Essex at Lords being a worthy effort. Another member of the team, which last visited Australia in Mead of Hants distinguished himself by scoring 116 against Surrey at the Oval. Two of the Surrey batsmen were also busy Hayes (161) and M. C. Bird (103) making runs fast, each hitting sixteen 4's.

Quaife of Warwickshire deserves a special line for his batting. Following a century in each innings of the Warwickshire v. Surrey match he scored 107 against Northamptonshire, making his third three figure innings in succession.

Other big scores during the week were Kinnears 152 for Warwick vs. Surrey, Relf's 120 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire, and Capt. G. H. S. Forke's 113 for the Army vs. The Navy, whilst Hirst's not out innings of 102 enabled Yorkshire to draw against Kent.

Two fine bowling feats also deserve mention, Hitch took 6 wickets for 45 runs in the Surrey v. Hants match and B. G. von Melle secured 13 for 105 runs in the Oxford Varsity v. Free Foresters match, which may gain the South African his Blue.

Batsmen generally have had a glorious time of it on the hard wickets which have prevailed of late, against Cambridge yesterday Mead gained further laurels with a score of ? . For Worcester against Gloucester Bowley and Pearson opened the innings and were not separated until they had put together over 300 Bowley's share being 201 and Pearsons 106. Denton for Yorkshire against Notts and Symour for Kent against Lancashire also ran into three figures. In contrast with all this heavy scoring one must recount the exploit of Somerset who actually dismissed that improved eleven for 12 and J. C. White 6 for 26. The latter, who is a young left hander, has several other smart performance to his credit, and may get an invitation to assist the Gentlemen against the Players at Lord's or the Oval.

THE TURF.

The Woodcote Stakes is the big event on the opening day of the Epsom Summer meeting, and the race served to show two youngsters to advantage. Mr. J. Joel's colt by Sundridge. Our Lassie made a great impression, and it was only at the finish, that the big strides of the Tetcarch enabled Mr. McCalmont's colt to assume command. The Our Lassie colt can be improved, the pair named will play a big part in the important races of this and next season.

THE DERBY.

His Majesty King George and Queen Mary were present to see the Derby though little hope was entertained that Anmer would carry the Royal colours to the fore. The presence of the French colt Nimbus added interest to the race as it was known M. A. Aumont's crack had satisfied his connection during his training. His owner is the best type and sports.man—breeding his own horses and racing them for the sport alone—betting being left to others. As to the Home cracks, when Craganour turned the tables on Louveis (the Guineas winner) by winning the new Market stakes, it was only natural that Mr. Ismay's colt became a big favourite, though Shogun was perhaps the heaviest backed animal in the race. Another interesting feature of the race was the personality of the Jockeys. It seems strange, recalling th days of Fordham, Cannon, Archer, Wood, and others, that half a dozen of the prominent riders should hail from other countries. France was represented by M. Henry, G. Stern, and G. Bellhouse, though the last named was born in Birmingham. D. Mahar and J. Reiff were there to uphold the credit of American horsemanship, whilst Woolton, of course, hails from Autralia.

SENSATIONS.

The race provided sensations unique in the history of the event. After Craganour had finished a head in front of Aboyeur, the Stewards disqualified the former for bumping. There was no objection, and this is the first time a winner of the Derby has been disqualified for such a thing, though Running Rein was disqualified, because he was a 4 year old. Such a finish has seldom been seen, six horses being almost in a line. Shogun was unfortunate, being sadly interfered with, otherwise he might have won. It is probable that it was a false run race, and the St. Leger will be eagerly awaited. Another sensation was the attempt of a suffragette to stop the King's horse at Irttenham Corner. The colt, the jockey, and the woman, came down in a heap, and fortunately neither the horse, or his rider, were very badly hurt, though a broken rib and cut elbow is serious enough.

IN GENERAL.

The Quidnuncs won the final of the Whitney Cup polo handicap tournament at Rochampton, beating the Old Etonians (rec. 3 goals) by 8 goals to 6.

The English ladies came out on top in the international team golf matches, beating Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

B. P. S. Schevenger of Canada made a very good effort in the final of the "Singles" at the Middlesex Lawn Tennis Championship though he was ultimately beaten by C. P. Dixon (holder) by 3 sets to 0.

An international scutling race at Jewisy on Sunday ended in favour of W. D. Kinneon of London who defeated Ginseppe sinigaglia and Italy by two lengths after a fine race.

The Inman v. Newman billiard match of 18,000 up (the latter with 4,500 points start) provided a fine finish Inman winning by 85 points.

Digger Stanley of Fulham met with a surprise at the National Sporting Club on Monday W. Benyon of Wales depriving him of the bantam-weight championship belt though many in the company were not in accord with the verdict.

By killing thirteen pigeons in succession, C Brown and H. J. Roberts were entitled to divide the first and second prizes in the Gun Club £100 handicap on Monday.

J. McDermott, an American professional played a round of the Mid Surrey Golf course in 63 strokes on Saturday the performance being enhanced by the fact of his having landed in England only a few hours previously.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

(By RUBY M. AYRES.)

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

CHAPTER I.

The perspiring Jeans fastened the strap of a bulging portmanteau and rose to his feet, mopping his hot face.

"Warm to-night, sir," he said, half dpologetically, with a deprecating glance at a good-looking man who stood on the hearth-rug, his shoulders against the mantel-shelf.

The man laughed.

"You'll find it hotter in Venice to-morrow, Jeans," he said, with a shrug. "Of all the abominably silly places to choose at this time of the year——"

He looked down at a long-legged young fellow with an eyeglass, who sat straddle-legged across a chair, his arms crossed on its back, watching the perspiring Jeans with a comical look of amusement on his blase face.

"Don't you ever get married, Peter," added the man on the hearth-rug, whimsically. "Or if you do, take a ticket to Brighton or Southend, and not a first-class tourist half over the Continent. Of all the abortive creations ever invented by the devil, commend me to the modern honeymoon."

He yawned, felt in his pockets for a cigarette-case, and handed it to the long-legged youth.

Peter shook his head.

"Not for me, thanks. I've smoked too much to-day as it is."

He screwed the absurd eyeglass further into his eye, and stared again at Jeans.

"My good man," he said, suddenly. "You'll burst a blood-vessel if you go on like that. Send him out of the room, Fulton, for the Lord's sake? It makes me boil to look at him."

Fulton laughed.

"You can finish later, Jeans," he said carelessly. "And—I say, bring us some whisky and seltzer, there's a good chap."

Jeans departed with alacrity. He entirely shared his master's opinion concerning honeymoons. He hated the Continent; London was good enough for him at all times of the year.

When the door closed behind him, long-legged Peter rose lazily from his chair.

"So you're really going to be married?" he said.

Fulton was lighting a cigarette. He looked up, the burning match in his hand. He frowned slightly.

"You speak as if you were surprised," he submitted, lightly.

"So I am."

Peter lounged over to the window, and looked out into the hot summer night.

"Never thought you'd really pull it off," he added, laconically, as if talking were an effort to him. "Quite thought you'd jib at the last hurdle."

Fulton looked annoyed. The heavy brows above his dark eyes met ominously.

"What do you mean?" he asked, sharply.

Peter leaned a shoulder against the window frame, and looked round.

"What about the little girl in the country?" he asked deliberately.

There was a poignant silence. Then Fulton laughed, not very successfully.

"My good boy, that's all over long ago," he said. "Why on earth need you drag it up to-night, of all inopportune moments?"

"Because I always thought you meant to marry her," said Peter.

"Rot!"

Fulton laughed easily now. He finished lighting his cigarette, and flung the dead match into the grate.

"It was only a little flirtation, and you knew it all along. She was a pretty little thing, too, but, of course, I never was serious. She hadn't a shilling to her name, and the only relative she could boast was a decrepit old aunt who lived in a whitewashed cottage and—"

"A nice old girl she was," said Peter, generously. "And as for money, haven't you got enough of your own, you old Jewbird?"

Fulton kicked a hassock out of his way and sat down on the chair. Peter had deserted, but he attempted no answer. He looked somehow ill at ease.

"She was as keen as mustard on you," Peter went on slowly. "I only saw her once, I know, but—"

He broke off, remembering the flower-like face of the girl with whom he had once surprised Fulton in a Devonshire lane.

Peter had been wandering round the West of England in his car, to escape London and unwelcome attentions from creditors, and had chanced upon Fulton in a sleepy hollow of a village, with a handful of whitewashed cottages, where pink hollyhocks peered over the low garden walls and chickens wandered about the deserted roadway.

He and Fulton and the girl had had tea together in one of the whitewashed cottages where the girl's aunt lived, an old lady with scanty white locks and a Paisley shawl and faded blue eyes that smiled benignly at the world through spectacles.

She had shown Peter her family Bible, and old-fashioned silhouette portrait of her dead husband, and a golden ringlet of hair which, she said, had once been the colour of her own.

And Peter, whose manners to women were always delightful, had been charming as only he knew how to be, listening attentively to what she told him, even while his eyes would wonder to the girl who sat in the window and talked in whispers to Fulton.

He had considered Fulton a lucky dog, and he had never forgotten the flower-like face of the girl. It had haunted him since waking and sleeping.

And now Fulton sat here calmly, in the dismantled room, littered with preparations for to-morrow's wedding, and declared with detestable inflection that the whole pretty romance had been merely a vulgar flirtation—that he had never been serious.

Peter turned suddenly and strolled back to the hearth-rug.

"What did she say when you told her?" he asked, jerkily.

He stood staring vaguely at the only remaining portrait on the mantleshelf an absurdly flattering study of the woman who, in another four-and-twenty hours would be Fulton's wife—a thin delicate-looking woman, with a wide mouth and rather hard eyes.

Peter thought of the girl he had met in the Devonshire lane, with no adornment save the beauty of her hair and eyes, and he thought of Dora Latrone as he had seen her only last night, ablaze with diamond, advertising her money-bags at every step.

He turned his back on the portrait abruptly and looked at Fulton, repeating his question.

"What did she say when you told her?"

"I didn't tell her," said Fulton, briefly.

He looked up, and met Peter's usually lazy eyes. They were not lazy now; they were very wideawake, very angry-looking.

Fulton rose to his feet with an irritable gesture, kicking over his chair.

"Hang it all!" he said. "What the deuce do you mean by coming here and cross-examining me? I suppose I can do as I like, can't I? What the devil's it got to do with you?" His outburst of anger died as suddenly as it had risen. He laughed good-naturedly. "Come, Peter, don't quarrel with a man on his wedding eve. What's the matter? I haven't treated her badly, I promise you. I was fond enough of the little thing, but a man must marry in his own sphere. If I had married her, we should both have been miserable—hated each other like poison in a week—she's so utterly different to Dora—"

Peter smothered the exclamation that rose to his lips. Different to Dora! He could have laughed at the comparison. Fulton was watching him suspiciously.

"Look here," he said, suddenly; "if you're a bit keen on her, go down and and see her, my boy. You know where she lives, and I sha'n't be jealous. You're not poaching on my preserves. Give her my love, and tell her—Where the deuce are you going?"

Peter picked up the hat and coat he had flung down on a chair. He was making for the door with long strides.

With his fingers on the handle, he looked back at Fulton.

"If I *do* see her," he said, fiercely. "I shall tell her that she's well rid of you!"

The door slammed.

CHAPTER II.

Peter had not gone more than a hundred yards down the street through the hot night when he was sorry for what he had said.

After all, Fulton was not half a bad chap, and it really was a bit thick to slang a man the night before his wedding-day.

Peter stopped and looked irresolutely behind him down the street. He wondered if it would look *infra dig*, to go back and apologize. After all, it had been no actual concern of his as to what had become of the little girl down in the country, and—but Peter shrugged his shoulders and walked on.

The flower-like face of the girl, whom he had seen but once, haunted him. She had been smiling and happy that day, but now, somehow, he could only picture her with tears in her blue eyes. It was absurd, of course—ridiculous. Peter scowled as he walked on. She was nothing to him. In all probability he would never see her again. No, he did not really mean that. In his heart he had always been confident that some day, somehow, Fate would throw him once more across her path.

Peter was not at all what is known as a woman's man. He attracted women far more than they attracted him. Often and often he had declared he was thankful that he was not a "catch" that his income would be barely large enough to keep a wife in shoes.

It was a standing joke that the only people Peter ever paid were railway companies and his tobacconist, and it was more or less true.

Peter had been brought up from his cradle with golden expectations dangling before his eyes. It had never been considered necessary to teach him anything more useful than how to dance and shoot and play cricket, all of which he did exceedingly well. He had had a thoroughly good time at Eton and Cambridge, and he had been half round the world. He had left the other half to such time when those golden expectations should be realized but, alas! when, Peter was six-and-twenty, those golden expectations had been willed away to a distant and detested cousin, and the other half of the world seemed suddenly to recede to an alarming distance.

Peter was eight-and-twenty now, and for two years he had scraped along on credit and promises and loans, and the small security that lies, in the chance of a wealthy marriage. But people were beginning to get sceptical, and only that morning a big-nosed gentleman with a diamond pin had politely hinted that, unless Mr. Constable could manage to get hold of some money in the near future——well! spread hands and a hunch of the shoulders finished a sentence, the conclusion of which Peter knew only too well already.

Times had, indeed, changed since the day when he had only to sign his name to a cheque to get it cashed. He had been stranded on a bleak and barren shore, with tastes as extravagant as those of a pampered woman, no capability of curbing them, and only three hundred a year with which to satisfy them.

As a consequence, the mountain of debt had increased beyond recognition, and had even driven him to the hated contemplation of a wealthy marrige for the sake of trying to liquidate his obligations.

But Peter loved his freedom, and, though he had no smallest scruple in doing his tailor down, it, somehow, seemed a shabby thing to him to marry a woman, because she had money and he had none.

Peter was a modest man, but he knew that, if he had chosen, he could have been to-morrow's bridegroom instead of Fulton.

Dora Latrone would have married him, penniless as he was, rich as she was; but there was no shadow of regret in his heart for the lost opportunity as he walked on through the still summer night, and thought of the flower-like face of the girl down in Devonshire, with whom Fulton had merely "flirted."

Poor little girl! He hoped she had not been really hurt. He hoped she had never really cared for Fulton.

A taxi sped silently towards him down the street. Peter glanced disinterestedly at it as it drew nearer. There was a small electric light in the interior. It shone on the face of a woman who sat a little forward in the seat, looking out.

Peter's heart gave a great thud, and then seemed to stand still. Then he laughed, and walked on more quickly than before. He must be mad that he could see Betty Dean's flower-like face in every chance passer-by.

He had covered another hundred yards when through the silent night came the jarring noise of a hideous crash, followed by a shrill scream and the loud voices of angry men.

Peter looked round startled. Behind him, some distance away down the road was a dark huddled mass. Peter hesitated, then he turned and ran back.

There had been a collision of some sort. An overturned taxi lay half on the path, half in the gutter. Another, partly disabled, had come to a standstill at an angle across the road.

The two drivers were shouting and swearing at each other with hoarse, discordant voices, and, in the light of a street lamp, Peter saw a girl, hatless, and with a wealth of brown hair streaming in disorder over her shoulders, nursing an injured arm, and crying pitifully.

Peter went up to her.

"Are you hurt? Can I do anything for you?" Shall I—"

He broke off, staring stupidly, disbelievingly, at her tear-stained face, for the girl was Betty Dean, Fulton's little girl from the country.

(To be continued next Wednesday.)

KATHIAWAR FLOODS,

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CONVENED IN BOMBAY.

THREE LAKHS ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

For the Relief of the sufferers by the floods in Palitana, Kundla, and Mhowa, funds are collected in Bombay, and in various parts of Gujrat and Kathiawar.

Up to the present the sums collected and promised amount to nearly three lakhs of rupees.

The Administrator, Major Strong, who is the President of the Palitana Floods Relief Committee, has announced that, as there is a chance of nearly fifty per cent of the money subscribed not being used for the relief of the deserving cases, if the subscriptions are not forwarded directly to the Secretary or the President of the Committee, intending subscribers are requested to send in the money direct to either of them.

The Secretary of the Cutchi Dasa Oswal caste, in appealing to those members of the caste living outside the Bombay Presidency, announces that the fund started by the Mahajan amounts to Rs. 35,000.

The Bombay Cotton Muccadam's Association has collected Rs. 22,418. Out of this amount, Rs. 10,000 has been sent to Palitana, Rs. 3,000 to Mhowa, and Rs. 2,000 to Kundla.

At the public meeting of Hindus convened by the Kundla Floods Relief Committee in Bombay on Monday evening Rs. 8,256 was subscribed.

The Jains of Surat have collected altogether Rs. 10,219.

Under the presidency of the Thakore Sahib a largely attended public meeting was held at Gondal when Rs. 6,250 were subscribed, the Thakore Saheb and the Rani Sahiba contributing Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 respectively.

The total amount of the fund is believed to have reached the figure of Rs. 300,000. About 600 temporary corrugated iron-sheet-sheds have been put up for the homeless, and a large amount is required for the rebuilding of Bharapura, the southern portion of the city which was entirely washed away. A movement is on foot in Bombay to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall where the organisers of the meeting intend to request His Excellency Lord Willingdon to take the chair. It is stated that Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, and other Hindus, in addition to the Jains, have expressed their intention to help the movement, and liberally subscribed to the fund.

The Marwari residents of Madras have started a fund, and Rs. 2,000 have already been subscribed.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 24.

The Marwari community of Madras has opened a fund to show its sympathy with Marwaris, who have suffered from the recent floods at Palitana, and has already collected Rs. 2,000. This amount will be augmented.

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TIGER-SHOOTING IN THE MAND NALA.

A FURIOUS STAMPEDE IN THE JUNGLE.

Of the several blocks into which the Bahraich Division of the Oudh Forest is marked off, few excel Chakia as regards situation and sylvan surroundings. The little rest house is situated at a point where six line (the technical term for forest roads), meet, and the visitor feels that he has indeed reached the forest primeval: plantations of 'sal' trees encircling him on every side, interspersed with patches of tall grass and jungle undergrowth.

Looking down one of the rides, the hills of Nepal are clearly visible in the blue distance and on a fine day the snowy peaks of a lofty inner range are discernible to the naked eye. Despite its remoteness from human habitations, Chakia does not bear a high reputation for the sport to be got there. A pack of red dog—those scourges of the forest—have selected this block as their happy hunting ground of recent years, and do not often give one the chance of a shot at them. Even in a well organised beat, the brutes rarely pass the line of Machans and are, perhaps, most frequently seen when the sportsman is out for a stroll along the lines; across which they have to go on their way from one bit of forest to another. Leopards are fairly common, but the bigger carnivora, in the shape of tiger, can best be sought for in the deep recesses of the Mand Nala, so called from a sluggish stream that winds its devious course, cutting off a piece of high ground, overgrown with trees and thorny bushes, from the adjacent woods. In the summer, the cool depths of this place afford a pleasant retreat for "Stripes" and one with several avenues for escape if driven from his shady lair by a crowd of noisy beaters. It is a hard strip of jungle to work, and the beats have consequently to be divided into three separate "haaks," none of long duration, with the view of forcing a tiger to come out in front of the "machans," which have to be moved every beat. The ground to be covered is so limited, and the routes taken by the prey so seldom vary, that a good shikari knows how to arrange his forces in accordance with the number of men for the "machans." You can have from three to one guns thus ambushed, and it by no means follows that the chances of success with three guns are greater than those of the solitary hunter. At least that is my experience. I bagged my first Mand Nala tiger when shooting by "my lonesome," yet on future occasions, along with companions, often failed to catch even a glimpse of the quarry.

AN APPARENTLY DEAD TIGER.

What might have been a very serious adventure, and productive of more than one accident, occurred in this Nala a couple of years ago. A party of Europeans from Fyzabad and Bahraich were spending the Christmas holidays at Chakia and got news of a tiger having killed in the Mand, so left for that place in full anticipation of a successful days' sport. The Nala is about a mile from the Rest House, so it was easy for the shikaris to put up "machans" and collect beaters by the time that breakfast had been done justice to and the elephants brought up in readiness to start for the scene of shikar. I was not present at the shoot, but received full particulars of what happened from an Indian gentleman of the Nanpara family, a capital shot, and a splendid hand at all forest "bandobast, "who had great experience of the pursuit of big game in the jungles of Bahraich. The first two beats proving blank, the last line of machans was placed on the far side of the stream mentioned above for any animal quitting the higherground would be obliged to cross that water in order to reach the adjining cover. Three men were posted in the machans, the others seated on howdah elephants, acting as "stops" on either flank of the tract through which the line of beaters was working.

Not many minute passed before a tiger came out, walking slowly down the slope between the upland and the Nala. The tenant of the centre machan had a good view of the beast and fired. To his delight "Stripes" sank down, a stream of blood issuing from his mouth and apparently as dead as the proverbial door-nail. In the excitement always caused by the death of a tiger, the sportsmen shouted for the pad elephants to come up and crossed to where there animal lay: the beaters also crowding round, and commenting on the chase and merrily casting grave aspersions on the morals of the tigers' female relatives. The howdah elephants had remained on the verge of the plain, it being very difficult for their mahouts to discover and easy path amid the dense overhanging branches of the trees that fringe the Mand.

A STAMPEDE.

Suddenly, to the consternation of all bystanders, the seemingly defunct tiger rose, gave a terrible roar, and dashed through the collected coolies, wounding a couple of them badly in his hurried retreat. The bullet must have struck him in his teeth and he was rendered temporarily unconscious by the force of the shock. The scene of concusion that immediately followed my informant declared it would be impossible to describe accurately. Pad elephants trumpetted and ran in all directions, crushing their way through the jungle in most haphazard fashion. Rifles, cartridge bags, and other articles, went flying to right and left the owners having to devote all their efforts to retaining their seats. More than one of the Europeans made an involuntary acquaintance with the waters of the Mand Nala, disagreeably cold on a December morning. It was more prudent to slide off and risk a fall on the soft ground than incur the danger being swept from the back of the elephant as it forced its way through the trees, reckless of where it was going. One luckiless individual had his course marked by a shower of rupees and small coins—brought out for payment of the beaters, while another did not recover his rifle and cartridges from the bed of the stream till next day. Luckily no injuries were received by any of the party, beyond a few bruised ribs and a bad attack of nerves from the unexpected resuscitation of a beast all supposed to have ended his mortal career.

DEATH OF THE TIGER.

The nala was beaten from end to end next morning but without any result, "Stripes" having wisely quitted so unhealthy a locality for the time being. Some months later, my Indian friend shot him at a place not many miles distant from Chakia, his broken tooth affording sure mark of identification. When I visited the Mand Nala last year, the jungle still showed signs of the search made for the tiger, bushes being trampled down and dead boughs lying in many places. Consequently attempts to lure another tiger to the vicinity by tying up for a "kill" proved useless. In the course of ten days at Chakia, no khubber of anything larger than a leopard was procurable but—with the perversity of Fortune—a fine tiger came out in a beat the last day of our stay at the bungalow. He, a big sambhur, and a hyena were roused by the coolies, but only the hyena came anywhere within shooting range and was bowled over. In fact, the tiger and sambhur were only seen by the mahouts outside the block beaten. This story shows the need for caution in approaching big game until one is absolutely certain that life is extinct. Neither of the wounded beaters died from their injuries, but the episode was too exciting to be pleasant while it lasted.—"The Statesman."

SPY MYSTERY.

SECRET RELEASE OF A GERMAN.

It became known on June 6th that Armgaard Karl Graves, the German spy who was convicted in Edinburgh in July last, had been released from prison before the expiry of his sentence. There is some mystery, however, attending the when and why of his release, the authorities refusing to give any explanation.

Sir James Dodds, Permanent Under-Secretary to the Scottish Office, in answer to an inquiry said:—

Graves was released in due course of law, and there is no further information to give.

Graves was sentenced at Edinburgh on July 23 last to eighteen months' imprisonment. In the normal course, assuming that he earned his full good conduct marks, which would secure him a remission of three months in the year, he would have been released about the middle of September next.

The news of the liberation of Graves reached England in a curious way. A statement was published in the "New York American," alleging that he was released soon after his conviction in order that he might join the British Secret Service. The narrative in that journal was as follows:—"Armgaard Karl Graves, former Secret Agent, in the German service, who was convicted of espionage in England last July, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, declares that shortly after his sentence he was released in order that he might join the British Secret Service.

"He was sent to America, and there discovered that envoys of Germany and Japan had met in New York with the object of completing an Anti-American Agreement. He succeeded in making a copy of the document and cabling it to the British Foreign Office.

"He never got any payment from England, however, so he decided to make the contents public. The Agreement binds Germany not to interfere in a great Japanese scheme of colonisation in the South Seas."

Graves was found guilty by the Edinburgh jury "of making or obtaining a telegraphic code, framed for the purpose of communicating information respecting the Navy and land fortifications for use by an enemy." On a second charge—of making or obtaining a note with reference to naval guns under construction at Messrs. Beadmore and Company's steelworks, Glasgow, also for use by an enemy—a verdict of not guilty was returned by a majority of the jury.

"Exit Armgaard Karl Graves," was the prisoner's remark when sentence was passed.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland described his character as quite ideal. For a spy he was a man of high intelligence and an affable and genial disposition. His Continental correspondent was known as Lewis V. Norns, and wrote from Brussels and Amsterdam.

Graves had been to Australia, and was well-known to the police of New South Wales under various names. He was proceeded against in Sydney in 1910 as an uncertificated doctor, but fled from Australia. He was also wanted on a charge of appropriating a woman's diamond ring.

Documents also showed that he had been in Ceylon and in Berlin.

THE SWORD IN A PARLIAMENT.

PROTESTING MEMBER CUT DOWN.

Riotous scenes were witnessed in the Hungarian Parliament on June 4th when Dr. Lukacs, the Premier announced the resignation of the Cabinet. The crisis arose as the result of the libel action brought by the Premier against an Opposition deputy, who accused him of accepting £125,000 from the Bank of Hungary on the conclusion of certain contracts and applying it to election purposes. The verdict was given against the Premier.

On June 5th Budapest looked like a city awaiting an invading force. The 'authorities were aware that the Opposition members intended to make a demostration. Streets were barricaded three infantry regiments and three squadrons of hussars with a machine gun section were called out. The Opposition members marched to the Parliament building with several thousand workmen singing a humorous song with the refrain "Salt! Salt! Salt!" referring to Dr. Lukacs's dealings. They entered the House, and a protest was read appealing to the nation against the "unworthiness" of their leaders.

On their arrival Dr. Lukacs and Court Tisza, the Speaker, were greeted with insulting cries of "Salt! Salt! Salt!" and "Give back the stolen money." Count Tisza finally ordered a number of members of the Opposition to leave the House. They refused. The guard was called in to remove them, whereupon members insulted the guard. Dr. Lehel Hedervary rushed at the captain of the guard crying, "Shame! Shame!" The captain sprang on him saying: "I'll cut down all who scream "sheme," He drew his sword and struck the member with the edge wounding him in the head, and just missing his eye; then he hit him twice with the flat.

Dr. Hedervary fell to the floor of the house. Members shouted. "It's murder," and great excitement prevailed until it was discovered that his injury was not serious. The captain told a journalist afterwards: "I heard Dr. Hedervary say 'Shame, wretch,' on which I unsheathed my sword and struck him. Dr. Hedervary made a movement as if to take a revolver from his pocket. Whether he intended to do so or not, I neither know nor care. It is enough for me that he insulted me, an officer, I shall take satisfaction when necessary." Dr. Hedervary denies being in possession of a weapon.

The Opposition, ordered to leave the House, retired shouting. "Only murderers and bandits are left in the House," and "Down with the salt stealers" a reference to the money from the salt monopoly, said to have been devoted to electioneering purposes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN METHODS.

Why are best the English heavy-weights and middle-weights so easily beaten by the American puglists? Many attempts have been made to find a satisfactory answer to this discomfortable question. It has been suggested, for example, that the American physique is generally superior to that of Englishmen of the class from which the vast mojority of our professional boxers are drawn. No doubt there is a grain or two of truth in this contention. In his youth the American working man is better fed and better housed than the English wage-earner in town or country, so that, when they meet in the ring with the inevitable result, the latter might often follow Wat Tyler's example (in Shakespeare's play) and attribute his downfall to the loss of so many meals in the past. A competent authority has explained the French boxer's extraordinary capacity for taking punishment about the body gallantly or even gaily (here his stamina is unquestionably superior to that of his English rivals) as the outcome of preferring "vin ordinaire" to beer or tea. That engaging tendency to regard beer, noble beer, as a liquid food which is a characteristic of the English professional accounts for the exuberant waist-lines of many, far too many, of our much-advertised heavy-weights.

Again, as regards the production of flesh and blood fighting machines, America is naturally ahead of England. On the other side of the Atlantic the processes of racial miscegenation are constantly creating physical freaks, which may be turned to account by the impresario of professional athletes: if a boxer without a chin and with no more than "traces" (as the mining assayer puts it) of a solar plexus be required, he is speedily forthcoming in the form of some complex hybrid whose racial derivation could only be expressed in a formula resembling those used in organic chemistry. It must be admitted, however, that the finest American heavy-weights (leaving out the negro half-castes) of the present generation were of Anglo-Saxon origin. Fitzsimmons, whose tremendous hitting did so much to justify the old P. R. dictum that a 12-stone man is heavy enough to beat anybody, was a Cornishman by birth; Corbett and Sharkey were of English ancestry.

THE AMERICAN STYLE.

Generally speaking, the American heavy-weight or middle-weight is slightly superior in physique to his English rival. But this slight surperiority does not explain why the latter is so often knocked out in two or three rounds. The truth is that the American style is appreciably better, more adaptable, and more resousceful than that which is taught, by precept and by practice, to the English boxer in the days of his apprenticeship.

The English style is stereotyped to a degree: the pupil, instead of being allowed to develop his natural gifts, is compelled to adopt a traditional attitude and to lead, guard, counter, side-step, duck, &c., according to hard-and-fast rules. One of the commonest results of a course of instruction which ignores the personal equation is the loss of his punch—a loss which can seldom or never be made good in the years to come by taking thought. In American schools of boxing, on the other hand, the instructor encourages his novices to make the most of their peculiar gifts, allowing them to teach one another in frequent improvised contests, and merely pointing out at the end what mistakes have been committed and how they may be best remedied. Experience has shown that an instinctive knowledge of leading, guarding, countering, and dodging is most speedily acquired in loose play with a variety of opponents. And with it is gradually gained that capacity of "sizing-up" an opponent and adapting one's methods of his case which is the basis of all ringcraft.

THE EVILS OF EXHIBITION SPARRING.

Exhibition sparring is the curse of the game in England. The average spectator prefers it to the rigour and vigour of actual fighting, which he wishes to see reduced to academic terms. A factor of unreality inevitably, infects a game when the mere spectator's interest counts for more, directly or indirectly, than that of the players. As for the English boxing champions, more especially the heavy-weights and middle-weights, there can be no doubt whatever that they get too much exhibition sparring (at music-halls and elsewhere) and not enough fighting. Fighting is the only sound preparation for fighting, and our champions who have only two or three contests in a year cannot hope to hold their own against American professionals who are always at work in the ring. The former must earn their living by exhibition bouts—that is, by putting on the gloves with men in an inferior class whom they must not hurt. This is the worst possible way of spending their time, seeing that such practice compels them to fight down to the level of their inferiors.

Nevertheless, even if our champions could get enough practice in their own country, the faults of a one-sided style would still prevent them from winning. In warfare victory has always gone to the nation with the shorter weapon: the jab must beat the drive, as the Roman legionary's sword beat the Macedonian pike. It is a significant fact that the French boxers, who have studied both the English and the American style, have all adopted the latter. Fortunately, however, we have several boxers (in the lighter divisions) who know all about the American match-winning methods. There is Jim Driscoll, for example, who is a complete master of the game. Now that he is retiring from the ring the National Sporting Club should engage him to form the champions of the future. Driscoll is a national possession, a monument of artistry, and he ought to be used in the redemption of the oldest of our national pastimes from the decrepitude that comes of too much respect for academic conventions.—By a correspondent of the "Times."

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

THE KING ON DUTY.

Lord Meath, presiding at Devonshire House over a meeting in connection with the Duty and Discipline movement, told how the King when a young officer rowed for an hour and a half at Gibraltar in the teeth of a gale to pay his respect to a senior officer.

Lord Meath also told how on another occasion the King declined to avail himself of the opportunity to attend the Goodwood races although the admiral said he would be pleased to give him leave. The young Prince asked "How about the officer whose duty it is to run out the torpedo boat?" and added "If it is the same to you, sir, I would rather do my duty."

A FIRM NAMED PEPYS.

The scene was a certain business place in city of—well, not London. Into it there came a well-dressed woman, who, after glancing around, inquired of the assistant: "Have you Pepy's, Diary please? I do not see it advertised." "Sorry, madam," replied the young man, "they've not sent us any this season. The fact is, Madam, I think they've stopped publishing it." The lady, uttering a "Thank you so much!" turned to the door. Uncertain as to whether or not the young man was treating the lady seriously, I remarked: "Of course, you know that the lady is confusing a very famous book with a scribbling diary?" He remained silent for a moment or two, and then said: "Is that so? I really had an idea that a firm named Pepys used to publish a diary."—"Yorkshire Weekly Post."

THE DERBY IN OTHER DAYS.

The most unlikely people to go a-racing meet at Epsom, but not one less "horsey" than was Herbert Spencer. Yet the philosopher went to the Derby. Francis Galton, who was his guide, took notes of the jaunt, says the "Chronicle." "All went off well, except that Spencer would not be roused to enthusiasm by the races. He said that the crowd of men on the grass looked disagreeable, like flies on a plate; also that the whole event was just like what he had imagined Derby to be." There is no suprising these philosopher; even the costumes of the men who shouted the odds was only what he had imagined them to be!

The man who went to Epsom Races towards the end of the eighteenth century ran the gauntlet of the swindling fraternity. He was not safe in fact until he reached his own doorstep again. Thus, for instance, a "Times" paragraph of 1795: "There was much private business done in the swindling way at the last Epsom Races. One black-legged fellow cleared near £1,000 by the old trick of an E. O. Table. Another had a faro table and was detected with a palmed card. . . . Mr. Bowes was robbed of a gold watch and a purse of 30 guineas on Thursday last. Many other persons shared a similar fate. Upwards of thirty coaches were robbed coming from the races. To-day our taxi is held up only by the taxis of other visitors.

NOT IN THE SONG.

All over the house went little Kathleen, singing lustily, "There's a Friend for little children." Her benevolent old aunt, seeing at last, as she hoped, some signs of grace in one whom she had almost given up (at the early age of six) as hopeless, called Kathleen to her with great satisfaction.

"And who is the Friend for little children, dear?" she asked.

"I don't know," replied Kathleen gaily. "It doesn't come out in the song."—"Manchester Guardian."

HUSBAND'S ONLY PRIVILEGE.

"My husband would pay," said a wife at the Marylebone County Court.

"Quite so," remarked the judge. "Husbands have that privilege still. It is about the only one they have."

THE STUMBLING-BLOCK.

A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an old negro woman lived, and entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects. "I did hab fo' or five hogs," said the old woman; "but dat's dwindled down till I afn't got but one now." "Somebody steal them?" "I nebber talks" bout my neighbours, an' I doan' like to say what become ob de shoats. I nebber makes mischief, I doesn't." "Did the hogs die?" "Da muster died; but yer ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' my neighbors. De hogs disappeared away from head, while dat man was libin', but I ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' him." "Do you think that he took them?" "Mister, dat man's dead, an' I doan' want ter say nuthin' agin' him; but lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin', he was a powerful stumbling-block ter hogs." The "Argonant."

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

"Tricks of the trade" is a common phrase, and the "tricks" are often used to an advantage. A street urchin selling matches accosted a gentleman, says the "Liverpool Post," and, at the same time hiding his goods behind his back, said: "Have you got a match, sir?" The gentleman to get away replied: "No, my boy, I have not got one." The urchin, whose plot had so far succeeded, then produced his matches, and exclaimed: "Well, go on, sir, buy a box." He did.

TANGO PICTURES.

COMSTOCK CRUSADE A FAILURE.

Mr. Anthony Comstock the "social reformer" has met with scant encouragement in his campaign against vendors of postcards relating to the popular dances in vogue in New York. Magistrate McAdoo, in the Tombs Court, told Mr. Comstock to go to the cafes if he wanted to stamp out the tango and the turkey trot, but not to try to do so by arresting vendors who offered for sale postcards having pictures of these dances.

Mr. Comstock got this advice after he had caused the arrest in Fulton-street of Sol Rosenblum, a seventeen-year-old boy pedlar. Mr. Comstock said that he was attracted by the cry of the defendant. He investigated, and after seeing the pictures, arrested the boy.

Mr. McAdoo looked at the exhibits and said: "I don't see anything wrong in these pictures. They simply show the new dances, such as the turkey trot and the tango."

Mr. Comstock protested and said he believed that the positions of the dancers in the picture were offensive.

"That's only the way they dance now," the magistrate replied, "and if you object to such things go to the fashionable cafes and watch the dancing. I do not want to go on record as approving the turkey trot, but I fear that you, in the long years of your experience in vice crusading, have become, perhaps, a trifle too strict in drawing lines between the objectionable and what is not so meant by law."

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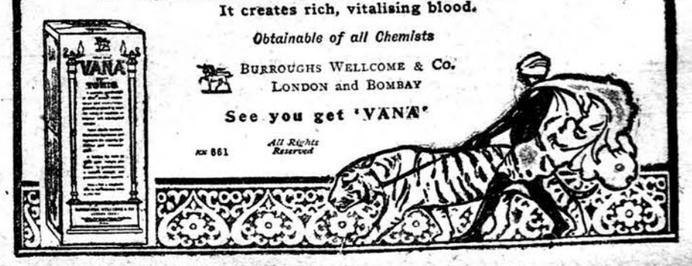

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THE "BUNNY HUG" AND MORALS.

BY A YOUNG MAN IN LONDON.

In England, it is our habit to scribble our opinions and prejudices on half-sheets of note-paper and send them off to our favourite journal. The British public loves a newspaper controversy and such controversies are very illuminating indications of the national character. The social historian of the future will find in the correspondence columns of the Press the most glorious and remunerative field for his researches.

As most of my readers must be aware a discussion has been raging in "The Times" on the subject of modern tendencies in dancing. The point at issue is whether certain dances lately introduced into England are dsirable or not.

Now the points that wanted deciding were these: Were these dances, if performed properly beautiful. Were they difficult enough to attract people and yet not too difficult to be learned by the normally endowed? Were they the type of dance to suit the British climate and the British temperament? people who knew something of the subject did endeavour to argue the question on these lines, but by far the greater part of the letters were little less than violent denunciations of the immorality of these dances.

Everything in England must be submitted to the test of morality, whether it be an appropriate test or not. In this case the test was more than usually ridiculous and unfortunate. It was ridiculous because if the gestures of a dance are suggestive it cannot be beautiful, and because the gestures of a dance are due far more to the individual than to the dance. The most perfect dance in the world can be made hideous if danced by the wrong people, and if you condemn one dance for its potential impropriety you must condemn them all for this reason, and that I suppose most people would agree is absurd.

It was unfortunate, because all the letters attacking these dances insinuated that large numbers of young men now throng ballrooms to perform certain measures, not because they appealed to them since their limbs were supple, but because their minds were evil. I am sure that the effect of this gross libel has been to turn the minds of many young people to certain unpleasant possibilities that would never have occurred to them but for their being subjected to this forcible feeding of the Fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

In England we are proud to consider that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty. It is a pity we do not apply that humane formula to our amusements. In this country every new form of amusement and entertainment is forced to undergo a fierce scrutiny by that section of the community which keeps its gloomy and watchful eye ever open for anything that may possibly come under that elastic definition of "not quite nice."

And that is the cause of those accusations of hypocrisy so often flung at us by light-hearted Latins.

I happened to be in Paris at the time this controversy was at its height, and I could not help realising how much better they manage such things there. I am not one of those whose delight it is to draw invidious comparisons between England and other countries, nor do I wish that London should get that reputation for nasty glitter that attracts the most unpleasant people from all over the world to Paris to indulge in horrid revels. But that side of life is very small and gets far more than its share of publicity. The attraction of Paris to most people is certainly not vice. I do not pretend to know that city well, but I have been there long enough to feel how absolutely different its atmosphere is from that of London. I think the difference lies in this: Parisians are moral without being morbidly so, and they mind their own business.

The Englishman's and Englishwoman's appetite for scandal is insatiable. We cannot mind our own business. The Englishman's home may be his castle, but his morals are the multitude's. One never feels in our country, feels it like a heavy weight, that cold, relentless stare of conscious and militant rectitude fixed upon one, almost driving one to crimes. In Paris, one feels that one is among a sunny people with a splendid, sensible disregard for other people's ethical systems. Paris seems to lack that type of individual, specimens of which can be seen in any London omnibus, whose inclination, if not practice, it is to write little letters to their neighbours—letters that lack those two most important parts of a letter, the signature and the stamp—and yet regard such activities merely with a sense of duty done.

I do not wish, as I have said, to indulge in jeremiads about our national deficiencies. It is too easy and too fruitless, but I do think that the Parisians have learnt one thing we have never tried to learn, and that is to divorce amusements from moral without, I think, sacrificing either. That and not those whose things that symbolise Paris to poky little minds in poky little places, is the charm of Paris.

I watched a great deal of dancing in Paris. I saw the newest Boston steps that glorious thing the "Tango," which is neither negroid nor nasty, only beautiful and very difficult, and all the "Rag" steps which scandalise the chaste. The performers were allowed the widest latitude, the grossest exaggeration would not have produced, the mildest censure, and yet almost without exception the dancing was wonderfully perfect and absolutely free from suggestion. In fact a favourite variation of the skilful—I do not recommend any one who feels that he does not come within that category to attempt it—is to dance without touching your partner. To see two people with their hands behind their backs performing ten steps of the "Tango" is to realise that perhaps after all such people do these things because of the joy of doing something difficult and delightful, and not from those baser motives, their stiff-kneed seniors prefer to attribute to them.

In England, we have plenty of watch committees, censors, official and self-constituted. The close surveillance they maintain does not, I think, make us any more proper, but it does tend to make us more cunning and less candid. In England, we put Two-step on our ball programmes and furtive couples dance the Rag, and that is hypocritical and unhealthy. In Paris, they would put "Bunny Hug" in the programme in plain print, and all would dance what they liked.

And that is candid and that is sane.—The "Daily Mail."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 23rd June to 6 a.m. on the 24th June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	6	6
Total mortality from all causes		75

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

DEATH OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

The death occurred at Wolverhampton in Mail week of Major Walter Blake-Burke, late of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and for many years secretary to the Wolverhampton and Midlan Counties Eye Infirmary. The late Major Blake-Burke served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns. He was seventy nine years of age.

VALUABLE STAMP COLLCOTION.

Mr. W. Denison Roebuck has presented to the University of Leads of collection of British stamps of an unusually comprehensive character. It includes not only postage stamps, but also a great variety of other official stamps. The collection contains a specimen of the earliest British stamp known to exist, dated June 30, 1694, the date following that of the Royal Assent to the first Stamp Act.

MOTOR-CARS AND ECONOMY.

In recommending the purchase by Westminster City Council of four additional motor-wagons, the Highways Committee state that one petrol vehicle carries as much tonnage as 4.12 horses. The weekly cost of the latter is £13 4s. 2d., and the cost per ton 3s. 10½d., against £9 11s. 6d. and 2s. 9.28d. in the case of a motor vehicle.

HONEST BETTING MEN.

If there is roguery on the Turf there is a good deal of honesty. "The Times" relates that one bookmaker at Epsom who had paid out more than £100 before the news of Craganour's disqualification arrived, had practically the whole amount refunded. Another was astonished to receive £7 back after the last race on the Thursday. Probably several thousands of pound were paid out by the smaller bookmakers in error over Cragonour.

£20,000 FOR CANCER RESEARCH.

Anxious to establish a memorial to his brother, the late Mr. William James, and recognising the imperative necessity that every effort should be made to discover the cause and cure of cancer. Mr. Arthur James has decided to devote the income of £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital, an institution which closely combines clinical and pathological research on the disease.

Mr. William James, who died in March last year, was an intimate friend of King Edward. He lived at West Dean Park, Chichester.

LLOYD'S "CRIER."

After thirty-four years of service, Lloyd's "Crier," Farrant, has retired to a cottage at Sidmouth with a pension of £200, and cheques for £550, a clock, and an illuminated address from the members. In returning thanks Farrant recited the following lines:—

Sorry am I to leave you,
But happy am I to know
I have your kindest wishes,
No matter where I go.

It has been a difficult matter to find a successor to the retiring "Crier," and none of the many applicants for the post has been found to possess quite his clear and musical voice.

THE FAMILY OF JONES.

A decision has been arrived at by the Pontardawe (Swansea Valley) District Council. They have decided to number all the houses in Caegurwen district, which numbers nearly 8,000 people. The Rev. Evan Davies, in making the proposition said that in a place like Gwaunceagurwen very few people were known by their Christian names; they were known by some nom de plume. (Laughter.) He himself was not known as the Rev. Evan Davies; everybody referred to him as "Yr hen Fieriad" (the old parson). In some streets their were as many as three persons answering to the name of John Jones. The result was that when the postman handled a letter addressed to "John Jones" it was given to the first one in the street. The letter would probably be opened by Jones's wife, and the consequences were that they had no end of family feuds. (Laughter.)

FAMOUS COMPOSER'S EPITAPH.

A memorial-stone has been erected at Bandon-hill Cemetery, near Croydon, over the grave of Mr. Samuel Coleridge-Tailor, the young Anglo-African composer and conductor, whose chief work was "Hiawatha" At the head is the draped figure of an angel with outspread wings, beneath a spray of laurels, carved in Carrara marble. The inscription begins thus :—

"In memory of Samuel Coridge Taylor, who died on September 1, 1912, at the age of thirty-seven, bequeathing to the world a heritage of undying beauty."

Then follow some lines by Mr. Alfred Noyes. There are four bars of "Hiawatha" music accompanied by the words: "Thus departed Hiawatha Hiawatha the beloved. And finally the words: Erected by his wife and other lovers of the man and his music."

"WILLIAM TELL" TRAGEDY.

Some convivial University students at Halle one night this week conceived the idea of reproducing the celebrated apple-shooting episode from "William Tell" during one of their drinking bouts. An undergraduate named Krusekopf took his stand on the table, with a glass of foaming beer perched on his head, and invited a fellow-student, who is a crack shot, to take a "pot" at him and shoot the glass to pieces. Three shots were fired from a Browning pistol, all of which went wild. The fourth was better aimed, but instead of striking the glass it hit Krusekopf squarely in the middle of the forehead, the bullet lodging in the back of his head. He is now in hospital fatally wounded. The enacter of the "William Tell" role is under arrest, but is not likely to be convicted of a penal offience.

JEWEL THEFT AT SEA.

In another daring jewel robbery just reported the victim was Miss Hughes, and English governess returning home from St. Petersburg. Travelling via Berlin, Miss Hughes embarked at Flushing in the SS. Koningin Wilhelmina for Queenborough. Miss Hughes placed her bag, containing jewellery to the value of some hundreds of pounds, in the ladies' cabin. During the voyage she had occasion to go to her bag, and then found that the jewellery had disappeared. The matter was at once reported to the Captain; but he was powerless to act, and by the time the English police had been informed all the passengers who might have been able to supply information had proceeded on their journey. The missing jewellery includes various pendants of platinum and gold, a marquise ring, set with coral in the centre and surrounded with diamonds; several other rings, brooches set with diamonds and pearls, and gold necklaces and bracelets.

PRINCESS AND HER HONEY MOON

A capital story, which has the merit of being true, reaches "The Daily Mail" illustrating the desire of the Kaiser's "Sunshine Princess"—the newly-wed Princess Ernest Augustus of Cumberland—to spend the first weeks of her married life exclusively with her husband. During the wedding festivities in Berlin, the Kaiser remarked to Colonel von Baumbach, the commander of the Zieten Hussars at Rathenow, where the Prince and Princess will live, that he hoped the Colonel would keep the roads between Berlin and Rathnow in good order, so that his frequent motor-car excursions out there might be a real pleasure. It is a spin of some forty-five miles due west of Berlin. The Princess bride overheard the Kaiser's significant remark. An hour or two later she called the Colonel aside, and whispered to him: "Don't you move a finger to make those roads so attractive for papa's motor-car? We young people are going into housekeeping, and we want to be left alone for a while!"

"SHOP WINDOW AFLOAT."

NOVEL IDEA OF AN AMERICAN LEGISLATOR.

With the object of showing his contempt for "the senseless multiplication of useless warships," Mr. Goodwin, a member for Arkansas in the House of Representatives has introduced into Congress a bill de signed to convert the United States Navy into a "floating shop window" for American manufacturers.

The Bill directs that the Secretary for the Navy shall report on the extent and character of all the space in all naval vessels which it would be possible to use for this purpose. Such space according to the terms of the Bill, the Secretary for Commerce shall allot to manufacturers, merchants, and exporters applying for it for exhibition purposes.

Mr. Goodwin declares that under the present system the warships spend much of their time in foreign ports, without in any way benefiting American industry and commerce. He argues that the Bill will ensure that before they are relegated to the scrap heap, the warships shall at least serve to advertise the products of American industry.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENGLISHWOMEN AS DANCERS.

England can bear comparison with others in almost every other branch of art, but in dancing English people are forced to admit themselves grievous failures. The only English names during recent years that are surrounded by the halo of fame are Isadora Duncan (who is, of course, American), and Maud Allan, who is Canadian. Why is this? Is it because English women are less sylph-like in form than the all conquering Russians, or less temperamentally suitable, or merely that they are too pleasure-loving to devote so many years to a life which means almost entire subjection of self? All these explanations have been offered at various times, but the real reason is far less elusive than any one of them. Who would be better able to put her finger on the fault than the world-famed Mme. Anna Pavlova, and she, in her pretty broken English thoroughly explained the situation to a Press representative at the finish of one of her exquisite performances the other day.

JUST WHY.

She came in like a whirlwind, flushed and radiant after the wonders of the Bacchanale dance, and wrapped a gauze cloak round her shoulders, but her beautiful black hair was still decorated with the scarlet ribbon and the bunches of grapes, and she looked like some gay spirit from another world as she sat gravely discussing our deficiencies in the art of dancing. "You are all charming, you Englishwomen," she said, "and there is no reason why you should not make as good dancers as we Russians, providing you were taught properly from the beginning. That is where you fail. In England there is no school (like there is in Russia) wholly devoted to the instruction and the complete life education of dancers. In Russia, little girls and boys who wish to become dancers are sent to permanent schools when they are quite young—ten or eleven at the latest. There they are taught to dance with so much care that, unless they are thoroughly unsuitable, they cannot help becoming artists.

THE MANY ARTS OF THE DANCE.

The actual dancing is not the only thing they learn. Music, elocution, gesture, languages all help to make the finished dancer, and, of course, the ordinary school subjects are not neglected. The children live in the school for eight years, then they go straight on to the stage as members of the ballet, and dance before the public for perhaps twenty years. At the end of that time, when they are no longer fit for dancing they receive a pension. "The school," continued Mme. Pavlova, "is just like a great big home. The children all grow up together and feel like one huge family. Of course, they see their parents, but their home is the school." There is Mme. Pavlova's solution of the problem of the lack of great English dancers. Whenever she is staying in England for any length of time, Mme. Pavlova teaches dancing to a limited number of children, and these children, she says, show quite as much natural ability and promise as little Russian children thus proving that nationality is not to blame for Britain's lack of clever dancers. "But," said Mme. Pavlova, "it is never safe to guess how children will develop. I have seen children dance with the grace and agility of fairies when they are quite young, and yet grow up to be only ordinarily good dancers, while other children who apparently learn with extreme difficulty often develop into the most magnificent of dancers. It is just a matter of mental development. Some arrive at a certain point very quickly and then never seem to progress much further, whereas shy, nervous children develop slowly and seem to take a long time to grasp the elementals, but once the shyness goes, they often entirely eclipse the others. Individuality is the one essential for any dancer who hopes to become famous. If I can prevent it, I never let one child copy another in any way, and if the child persistently copies others, I know that she will never make a great name for herself."

Readers of who remember Captain J. B. Eustace as the very smart skipper of the cruiser "Fox" on the East Indies Station, a few years ago, will be delighted to hear that he has just been promoted to flag rank. Rear Admiral Eustace has a very fine record of service in the East Indies, West Indies and in China. It would be in the eternal fitness of thing were he in due course to fly his flag in East Indian waters.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

We are rapidly approaching the time writes a Home correspondent of the year when the discerning eye takes pleasure in noting in what manner a publishing season peters out. Things will go on yet for a week or two as they are, but by and by there will fall out of the publishers' lists intimations, first, of heavy books in theology and philosophy, then works of solid history and seience, and then books dealing with current social problems, until what was once a "bank to brae spate" of books becomes a strained and parcelled Oxus, and a driblet of novels will stand for the output during August. Then comes the day of glory for the light magazines, and the public seats of watering-places and the verandahs of country hotels are littered with paper-covered novels and illustrated monthlies. People have laughed at the apparent presupposition of the publishers that temperature has something to do with the quality of one's reading, and have challenged them to intimate in their advertisements at what degree Fahrenheit each volume is to be used, or, alternatively, to supply a literary map of the world with indications of such books as are so heavy that they may be read only within the Arctic Circle, and such as are light enough to give pleasure even in the tropics, and lists of books that are calculated for the various degrees of climate within the temperaters zone. It is very witty, but the publisher as usual are right. The extinguished hearths, like an eyeless socket, is a disquieting presence in ones study. When one comes home tired from business the bowling green and the tennis court call with a subtle but fascinating voice; when one returns, tired with one's amusements, Green's "Prolegomena to Ethics" fails to charm, and even the airy pages of Hegel's "Philosophy of History" leave one cold.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAY MOOD.

In the meantime books are appearing in abundance which minister to the growing holiday humour of the time. There are books on insects and moths, books on cathedrals and battlefields, books on plants and trees—books, in a word, adapted to the needs of such as wish to make their holiday something better than a mere indolence. They are a useful institution, but if they are not mastered before the holiday actually comes they are apt to remain unread. One may go to the seaside with the most settled resolution to explore the "dranga" and hunt the father-lasher in his native rock pool. The first day at the shore is, of course, too early to begin. The second day the morning swim creates a delicious languor which last the whole forenoon. The early dinner dispels it only for an hour, when an "exposition of slumber" comes upon one, which carries one on to the evening meal. One is after that one's own man again; but there is the band upon the links, so that bedtime finds us with unfulfilled intentions. A remorse of conscience or so may vex us for a day or two, but it soon vanishes, and when paking-up day comes a package of Bristol board, a roll or two of blotting paper, and a set of brushes call back as from some ante-natal state of being the recollection that we had intended to collect, and dry and classify specimens of seaweed.

A LIFE OF KEATS.

It is to be gathered from a letter in the "Athenæum" that there is to be a definitive life of Keats, and that it is being written by so competent an authority as Sir Sidney Colvin. It was in 1848 that Lord Houghton published his "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats" and some twenty years later that work was issued in a thoroughly revised edition under the title "Life and Letters of John Keats." It may now be had or Messrs. Routledge for a shilling, and is still the life to which writers refer. It has inaccuracies, however, and some material had accumulated since Lord Houghton's day, so that in 1887 appeared two monographs, one by Mr. Colvin in the "English Men of Letters" series and another by Mr. W. M. Rossetti in the "Great Writers." Mr. Rossetti tells us that this book was completed and in the printer's hands before he had read Mr. Colvin's work, so that he reclaimed his MS., brought it up to date, and then returned it. Mr. Colvin's book, accordingly, holds the field, and it is excellent news that he is to write a complete biography. It is certain that he will not find lying to his hand such a mass of unpublished material as Dowden did for his "Percy Bysshe Shelley," but the purpose of a biography is primarily to exhibit a character and only secondarily to amass detail, and the conception of Keats's character has in recent years undergone some change. The truth is that, from one point of view, Keats is one of the "vulgar little boys" of English poetry. This aspect has from time to time been somewhat crudely thrust in the reader's face, while in recent critical writing there has been a tendency to ignore it altogether. No one may be better trusted than Sir Sidney Colvin to set forth the true Keats with all due observance of the arts of proportion and suggestion.

A GUILD OF BOOKISH PEOPLE.

The conception of the Chicago "Brothers of the Book" suggests a charming atmosphere of culture and artistic leisureliness, and of a scholarship which stoops to humour. It is a general guild of bookish persons associated for the purpose of good-fellowship in books, some member of which from time to time issues a work for the amusement of his fellow-members. It is not, in the offensive sense of that word, an "exclusive" association, but that it has its "bete noire" appears from article 12 of the Constitution. "And now," runs that article, "let it be well and truly known that no Destroyer of Ideals, no Disturber of Visions, and no Iconoclast of any kind ever shall be counted as one of the Brothers of the Book" The iconoclast, one imagines is one who smiles at brochures on San Marco hand-made paper, in French charcoal paper wrappers, and printed under conditions of "the higher typography. The organ of the brotherhood is "Miscellanea," and the first number contained "a fragment from an ancient MS.," "The Links of Rome, which showed that golf was well known to the Romans. The MS. was done into Latin verse by P. Sibleius Ferus who in his present reincarnation is known to his fellow Brothers of the Book as Payson Sibley Wild and was a delicious rendering into English by Bert Leston. Last year was reproduced and odd little Colonial book "The Squire's Recipes" in which were set forth in the picturesque language of the Revolutionary period a dozen recipes for drinks ranging from the old-fashioned cherry bounce to alluring wassails swizzles and the wicked pirate tipple. Although the head quarters of the Brotherhood are at Chicago it is not a merely local society and a small entrance fee an annual subscription are asked from those who are invited to join its ranks.

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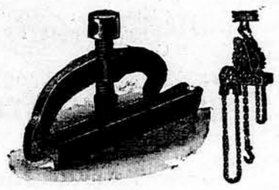

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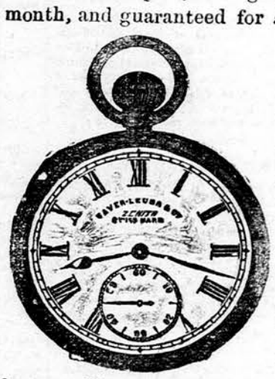

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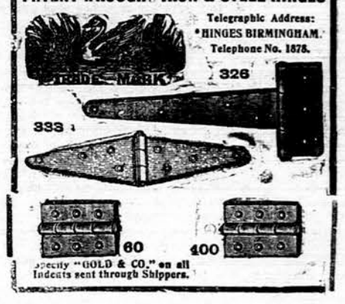

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